FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY COMMITTEE SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD261212 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 25 (MTI) -- The 41st session of the CMEA Standing Committee of Light Industry that opened in Balatonoszod on November 22, ended with signing a protocol Friday [word indistinct] the session, attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union, discussed the resolutions of the CMEA 37th session and the 106th session of the Executive Committee and scheduled tasks of the committee. The committee approved a proposal on comprehensive cooperation, including microelectronics, simple robots, waste-free technologies and the industrial use of computers. Special attention was paid to measures designed to improve the quality of textile, knitting, clothes, leather, shoe, and furniture industrial products. The heads of delegations [words indistinct] Application of findings of scientific research could be accelerated. Proposals of standing work groups for cooperation and standardization were also approved.

Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met the heads of delegations.

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION COMMISSION MEETS IN CSSR

LD292001 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The 17th session of the Permanent CEMA Commission for Civil Aviation opened in Bratislava today. Our editor Viliam Racek reports:

[Racek] The purpose of this 3-day session is to project the resolutions of the 37th CEMA session into the sphere of civil aviation. Particular emphasis is being placed on the contribution made by this type of transport to the growth of socialist economic integration. In the last 15 years, the volume of air transport on international routes grew tenfold, and the amount of agricultural air-spraying, aerial construction-assembly operations, and other airborne activities in the national economy grew substantially. Fundamental changes in civil aviation also took place; they were concerned with the utilization of qualitatively new air transport technology.

[Announcer] This is true, but the Bratislava-Prague trip still takes about an hour although the speed of aircraft has increased four to five times.

[Racek] This will be one of the key points of the 17th session of the CEMA Commission for Civil Aviation. Main interest will be concentrated on new solutions concerning airports in general, raising the contribution of automation and mechanization of all handling operations, particularly the introduction of computer technology in booking and sales. The participants in the 17th session will also deal with such important questions as the impact of air transport on the environment and the safety of air travel.

U.S., USSR SEEN AS 'GRAVEDIGGERS' OF EUROPE

AU281842 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 28 /ATA/ -- The newspaper BASHKIMI, organ of the Democratic Front of Albania, carries the writing entitled "Hateful Gendarmerie", which says among others: The situation created in Europe by the superpowers with the installment of their new nuclear missiles, the aggression against Grenada, the threats to block the strategic Strait of Hormuz or to attack Nicaragua, the escalation of the American occupation of Lebanon, the new contingents of the Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan, the monstrous proportions of the arms race show that a militarist and adventurous course is taking priority in the foreign policy of the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

With the strategic objective and the rivalry between them to become rulers of the globe, the two superpowers seek to impose the right that they should decide for the destinies of the world, that they should be judges and "peace makers" of the conflicts that they themselves have fanned up, that they make the law everywhere. Others' sovereignty is for the Soviets and Americans only a chess pawn with which only the White House and the Kremlin have the right to play whenever they deem it necessary, to defend the "vital interests".

After dwelling on the deployment of the new missiles in the European territory, the article writes further on that the right to press the button belongs to the American and Soviet staffs, although the counter attack is directed against Europe. Everything proves that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, the West European and East European countries have been put in the vise of the two superpowers, which now seek to grab them not only of their assets but of their soul.

Trampling under foot the sacred sentiments of the peoples of Europe, the American-Soviet gravediggers of the old continent and not only of it, swear that, supposedly they think of nothing else but of disarmament and peace.

Their claims and appeals for peace cannot deceive the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples who are fed up with American-Soviet talks and conferences for peace, security, disarmament and reduction of troops. The peoples of Europe, and the world, the newspaper BASHKIMI concludes, see in reality the consequences of being under the American and Soviet umbrellas, they feel the humiliation of the U.S. and Soviet economic, political and military dictate and more than ever, they do not accept the world gendarmerie of U.S. imperialism or Soviet social-imperialism.

ACTIVITIES ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

Myftiu, Others in Vlore

AU282101 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] On 28 November the people of Vlore celebrated the 71st anniversary of the proclamation of Albania's independence. Thousands of inhabitants, workers, patriots, veterans, martyrs' families, soldiers, young people, and others, gathered at the city's square where the patriot Ismail Qemalu raised the national flag and proclaimed Albania's independence on 28 November 1912. They gathered there to take part in the traditional flag raising ceremony. Also present were Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Poltiburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and directing cadres of the district's party, state, and mass organizations.

The ceremony on this occasion was held at the obelisk in front of the independence monument. Comrade Manush Myftiu raised the flag as the national anthem was played. Wreaths were laid and homage was paid at the grave of the people's hero Ismail Qemali.

Afterwards, a large festive meeting was organized. Luan Muhameti, chairman of the Vlore District People's Council Executive Committee; spoke on this occasion. He pointed out the great historic importance of 28 and 29 November, the proclamation of independence and the homeland's liberation from foreign occupiers. He also spoke about the deep socialist transformations made during the people's power under the party's leadership with Comrade Enver at the head. The activities on this occasion were turned into a manifestation of the love and appreciation that the Albanian people have for the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha, who brought them the true freedom and independence and the beautiful days that they now enjoy under socialism.

Leaders Attend Tirana Meeting

AU290958 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 29 ATA -- On the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the Tirana district party committee organized yesterday afternoon a solemn meeting in the hall of the opera and ballet theatre in the capital.

Present were heroes of the people and socialist labour, vanguard workers and cooperativists, veterans, members of martyrs' families, working people of central departments and institutions, mass organisations, militarymen, young men and women and other guests.

Those present burst into applause when the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Tirana district party committee, Comrade Foto Cami, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defence Comrade Prokop Murra, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council Jashar Menzelxhiu, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government entered in the hall.

Present was also the government delegation of Upper Volta, headed by the minister of information Adama Toure, which is on a friendly visit in our country.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Foto Cami.

The brass orchestra played the national anthem.

The speech on the occasion was made by the member of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Light and Foodstuff Industry Comrade Vito Kapo.

Those present applauded and cheered with enthusiasm for our glorious Party of Labour and the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

A festive concert was given after the meeting.

Kapo Addresses Tirana Meeting

AU291017 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 29 Nov 83

["From the speech of Comrade Vito Kapo submitted to the solemn meeting in Tirana -- ATA headline]

[Text] November 29 /ATA/ -- Follow excepts from the speech made by Vito Kapo, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of light and food-stuff industry at the solemn meeting in Tirana:

It has become a nice tradition in our country, in socialist Albania, that on the occasion of our celebrations, which are celebrations of the entire people, to come with high results, to speak of the gains won, to make the balance sheet of the work and to promise for new tasks, she said among others. In this way the Albanian people celebrated the October 16, November 8 and now the November 28 and 29, as marked dates in their history and which are closely linked with one another.

-- While Celebrating the 71st Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Independence and the 39th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland, Old and Young in Our Country Express Their Boundless Love and Profound and Eternal Gratitude to the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha That Led the People in the Struggle for the Genuine Liberation of the Homeland and the Establishment of the People's Power --

Therefore, while celebrating the 71st anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, those two epopees in the history of their people, old and young in our country express their boundless love and profound and eternal gratitude to the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha that led the people in the struggle for the genuine liberation of the homeland and the establishment of the people's power.

In the protracted struggles with rifle and pen for national independence and liberation there emerged from the fold of the people many thinkers and fighters like Frasheri brothers, Abdyl, Sami and Naim; Ismail Qemali and Hasan Prishtina; Luigj Gurakuqi and Bajram Curri; Isa Boletini and Themistokli Germenji; Cerciz Topulli and Ded Gjo Luli and scores of others, whom we commemorate and honour for their deed which led to the proclamation of independence on November 28, 1912.

The Albanian Communist Party, Comrade Vito Kapo said further on, since its founding has considered its work in the leadership of the people, in all the great problems for the organisation of the national liberation war, for the triumph of the people's revolution, the construction of socialism and the defense of the homeland, as a continuation of the successive struggles of our people for bread, freedom and social progress, as a continuation of their best traditions.

The interlacing it made to these traditions with the Marxist-Leninist spirit as to the presentation, stand and solution of the problems, renovation of the unprecedented heroism of the peoples, this time under the leadership of the party, brought about the great victory of the national and social liberation on November 29, 1944. Therefore we say and have already said that this victory is indissolubly linked with November 8 and with the role of Comrade Enver Hoxha and not only in the founding of the party, but also in the clear-cut and unequivocal elaboration of its program.

After pointing out the leading, organising and inspiring role of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head in carrying out the general armed uprising, Comrade Vito Kapo said:

It is a fact that we would have failed to speak of the triumph of the revolution and its carrying out through to the end if the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head had not linked and coordinated the struggle for the national liberation with that for social liberation, if it had interwoven the anti-fascism and anti-imperialist revolution with the proletarian peoples' revolution, if it had not waged the class in the framework of the national liberation struggle and within this context, if it had not linked the struggle for national liberation with the problem of the state power.

-- The Party Increased the Wellbeing and Made the Albanian People the Only People Without Taxes, Capable of Mastering the Destinies of the Homeland, Relying on the Marxist-Leninist Science, on the Material and Human Resources --

The results of these 39 years of free life of the people in power since November 29, 1944 are testimony to the victories the Albanian people have scored thanks to the great struggle of the party for national and social liberation, the carrying out of the proletarian revolution and the establishing of the people's power.

In the concrete conditions of Albania, the political, social-economic situations created and in the conditions of the internal and external hostile activity conducted against socialism in Albania, the Albanian people, led by the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, ensured the construction of the economic basis of socialism, the socialist industrialisation and the collectivisation of agriculture, they guaranteed the elevation of the material and cultural level of the working people. In this way, the Albanian people defended the national freedom and independence won through bloodshed.

The party increased the wellbeing and made the Albanian people the only people without taxes, capable of mastering the destinies of the homeland, relying on the Marxist-Leninist science, on the material and human resources and not on the fatalities of religion and God.

All these victories are linked with the epoch of the party, which as our people say, has become one with the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

This year's November 29, she said later on, brings us to the jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation. These 40 years of struggle and victories on the road of socialism have brought all the blessings to the people, which were provided by the six 5 year plans and which will be provided by the 7th 5 Year Plan, which is entering into its fourth year, that is the most important and decisive year for its complete realisation. This whole 3 year long period of work for the realisation of the 7th 5 Year Plan has once against testified to the vitality and the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist and revisionist one.

After pointing out the main achievements, and the task of the working people and the entire people during 1984, she said that the superiority of our system, in the vitality of the economy and culture and in the brilliant unity existing between the party and people and which has its roots in the line of the party. This line is synthesized in the already mature word of our beloved leader, Enver Hoxha "whatever the people want, the party realizes and whatever the party says, the people carry into life".

-- The People's Socialist Republic of Albania Has Not Had And Will Never Have Relations With the United States of America and the Soviet Union, These Two Imperialist Superpowers, Which Threaten the Freedom and the Independence of the Peoples and Peace in the World --

In concrete conditions and situations, she said while speaking of the international situation, socialist Albania, led by its heroic party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has pursued a principled foreign policy and has adopted stands which served the strengthening the freedom and independence of the homeland, the further consolidation of the victories of our revolution, as well as the struggle of the international proletariat and the peoples who fight for liberation. Our people have fought constantly and resolutely against American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all the other reactionary forces. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has not had and will never have relations with the United States of America and the Soviet Union, these two imperialist superpowers, which threaten the freedom and the independence of the peoples and peace in the world.

Our state adheres to the view that in order to strengthen peace in the Balkans it is necessary to oppose the policy of intervention by the USA and the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of each country of the peninsula, not to allow them to aggravate the situation in this region. We have always stood for good neighbourliness and collaboration among the Balkan countries. But at the same time we have not and will not give up the ideological struggle against the opposite viewpoints, we have not and will allow anyone to violate in the slightest the interests of our people. We consider as totally just the legitimate and undeniable demands of the Albanian population in Kosovo and in other territories of Yugoslavia and we condemn the savage violence and oppression exercised by the great Serb chauvinists against them.

Our country is for normal relations and collaboration with all those countries which respect the principle of equality and non-interference in the home affairs. It is a fact that we hold diplomatic relations with about 100 states and we develop trade with tens of others. Our cultural exchanges with the foreign world extend constantly, and our participation in the international cultural activities which are of interest, increases.

In conclusion Comrade Vito Kapo said: The Albanian people, marching full of confidence and optimism on the road illuminated by the teachings of the party, will realise in the future, as they have done in the past, the tasks of the 4th year of the 7th 5 Year Plan, the year of the 40th anniversary of liberation, for their happiness, for the prosperity and the strengthening of their socialist homeland.

Alia, Others at Meetings

AU291146 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- The atmosphere of the celebration in Shkoder District was felt even more joyful in the "Migjeni" theater hall where a festive meeting was organized last night.

Those present welcomed with powerful applause for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the entering into the hall of the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the first secretary of the party committee of the district, Petro Dode and other cadres of the district.

After the national anthem was played, the speech on the occasion was held by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Nasip Ibrahimi, who pointed out the all-sided successes scored in the years of the people's power, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Also in the "Textilisti" House of Culture, Berat City, a solemn meeting was organised.

Attending was also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko.

Kristaq Kule, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, spoke about the efforts of our people for freedom, independence and social progress, about the glorious epoch of the Antifascist National Liberation War which brought about the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution and about the great realisations made in the brilliant epoch of the party.

Yesterday afternoon, in Kruje City, a solemn meeting was organized. Present was also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Besnik Bekteshi.

The speech on the occasion was held by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Jahe Kasemi. He pointed out the achievements of the Kruje working people and their objectives set in implementation of the directives of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In Pogradec District, too, different activities were also organised. In the house of culture of the people's creativeness of the city, a solemn meeting was organized. Present was also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of finances, Comrade Qirjako Mihali.

The secretary of the executive committee of the district people's council, Rami Topciu, spoke of the successes achieved in all the fields of socialist construction and the defense of the country and the great prospects opened by the guidelines of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

A solemn meeting, in which the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, took part was organised in the "Butrinti" cine-theater of the city of Sarande.

The speech of the occasion was made by the vice-chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Thoma Noti.

Such a meeting was also organised in the hall of the "Bylis" theater of the city of Fier, which was attended by the member of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Xhafer Spahiu.

The secretary of the district party committee, Zeqir Gjimara, spoke on the occasion.

Different festive activities were organised in the context of November 28 and 29 celebrations also in the districts of Mirdite, Kolonje, Librazhd, Skrapar, etc.

The party committees, the executive committees of the people's councils and the presidencies of the Democratic Front in districts gave dinners, which passed in a very joyful atmosphere.

Leaders Lay Wreaths

AU291436 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 29 November broadcasts a 3-minute report on a ceremony held at the Martyrs' Cemetery in Tirana today on the occasion of Albania's Liberation Day.

A reporter on the spot describes the scene, saying that many Tirana citizens went to the Martyrs' Cemetery this morning to pay homage to those who laid down their lives for the country's liberation. Funeral music can be heard in the background.

The reporter then states that Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of people's defense; Harilla Papajorgji, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other unnamed personalities, arrived at 1000 hours to lay wreaths and pay tribute.

After describing the scene briefly, stating that wreaths were also laid by representatives of various mass organizations, the reporter states that a wreath was also laid by the government delegation of Upper Volta currently visiting Albania, which was accompanied by Jashar Menzelxhiu, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee. The reporter also states that a wreath was also laid by the diplomatic corps accredited in Tirana, accompanied by Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Liberation Day Reception

AU300843 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 30 ATA the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania gave a reception last night at the Palace of Brigades on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Present were heroes of the people and socialist labour, vanguard workers and cooperativists, veterans, members of martyrs' families, working people of different institutions, militarymen, representatives of mass organisations and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani; the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Simon Stefani; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Tirana district party committee Comrade Foto Cami; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defence Comrade Prokop Murra; members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

Attending was also the government delegation of Upper Volta, headed by the minister of information, Adama Toure.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Comrade Rita Marko greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

The reception proceeded in a very joyful atmosphere.

Marko Speaks at Reception

AU300849 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Report on speech by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, delivered at the Palace of Brigades in Tirana on 29 November on occasion of the 39th anniversary of Albania's liberation]

[Text] We have gathered together to celebrate two great historic dates for the entire Albanian people, November 28, 1912, the proclamation of the independence and, November 29, 1944, the liberation of the country from the Nazi-fascist occupiers. These great events are the outcome of the glorious and legendary struggles waged by our people for freedom and national independence.

On this occasion, allow me to greet all those present and the entire Albanian people on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha personally and wholeheartedly wish them: happy the great November celebrations.

These celebrations, he said further on, provide me the opportunity to convey our greetings to all our Albanian brothers wherever they are, who with mind and heart stand always close to their beloved homeland. Likewise, we convey cordial greetings to the friends and wellwishers of socialist Albania everywhere in the world for their sentiments of solidarity and sympathy they display towards our country.

By celebrating these historic dates, the Albanian people recall with respect all the patriots and fighters who fought with rifle and pen for the cause of national independence. We recall our brave partisans and the unforgetable martyrs, who, through the national-liberation war led by the Communist Party of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, brought to the people the greatest victory in all their history and the happy days we enjoy today.

The November celebrations find our people stronger, more united and more guaranteed than ever, master of their own destinies. Our entire people, the heroic working class, cooperativist peasantry, people's intelligentsia, armed with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, with the decisions of the 8th congress of the party have raised to a higher degree their impetus at work to honourably carry out the magnificent tasks laid down by the 7th Five-Year Plan, which is totally based on our own forces, without any foreign aid or credit. The happy tidings coming from the working collectives far and wide the country on the successful realisation of the tasks of the plan of the current year, in struggle with different difficulties, are a clear indication of the correct line pursued by the party for the construction of socialism in Albania, of the high feeling of patriotism which characterizes our entire people, of the unbreakable unity of the people round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. They are a sure guarantee to always carry forward the cause of the revolution and socialism in Albania.

The present-day international situation, Comrade Rita Marko said further on, has been aggravated as a result of the intensification of the aggressive policy of the imperialist superpowers, their unrestrained armament race and their armed interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign states. Testimony to this warmongering policy are the explosive situations in the Middle East, in Central America and other regions of the world.

Under these grave and complicated situations, Socialist Albania has always pursued a principled foreign policy in the service of the strengthening of freedom and independence of the homeland, the further consolidation of the victories of our revolution. It has sternly exposed the danger of the imperialist war, the neocolonialist policy of national oppression and exploitation by the imperialist powers. We have stood and will always stand on the side of the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces and in solidarity with their struggle against oppression and exploitation, for national independence, social progress and the security of peace. Guided by the orientations set at the 8th congress of the party, in the future too, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop its international relations, will work for good-neighbourliness with the neighbouring countries and the extension of cooperation with all the states that respect the known principles that govern the relations between the sovereign states, he said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO PORTUGAL CREDENTIALS -- Maxhun Peka, ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Portugal, presented his credentials to President Antonio Eanes on 18 November 1983. [Excerpt] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 83 AU]

DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COUNCILS ACTIVITY -- The People's Council of Korce District held a meeting. Taking part were deputies of the People's Assembly, leaders of the city and united villages people's councils, people's judges and assistant judges, directors of economic enterprises and institutions, cooperatives, and mass organizations. Also present was Pali Miska, Politburo member and People's Assembly chairman. A report on the direction of work of state and economic organs in the districts and base for strengthening the socialist juridical order and the tasks of state organs was delivered at the meeting. It was emphasized that there should be better knowledge of legislation in the economic-financial sphere and in planning methodology. It was also stated that the work of state organs, attorneys and people's courts should be further revolutionized to strengthen cooperation with mass organizations. Similarly, the Elbasan District People's Council also held a meeting. Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, was present. The strengthening of the socialist juridical order and the tasks of state organs in the district and base was discussed. It was said that special care has been shown for the strengthening of socialist property and educating people with the correct attitude toward it. Tasks were set for people's councils to further raise their organizational and controlling role. [Excerpt] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 83 AU]

BCP ARTICLE PRAISES ALBANIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

AU292245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] Thirty years ago, the Albanian people achieved the greatest victory in their history -- the liberation of the country from the fascist invader and internal reaction and also the establishment of a people's democratic regime.

Albania was one of the first European countries to be a target of aggression by fascism, which emerged on the old continent. The Albanian patriots, however, did not bow their heads to the occupation by fascist Italy, but with weapons in hand they waged a heroic struggle for freedom and made dear sacrifices. The Communist Party, which was formed in 1941, became a leader of this national-liberation movement which acquired a nationwide character.

The utter defeat of the German-fascist detachments in the Balkans by the Soviet Army with the participation of the Balkan national-liberation movements created favorable prerequisites for the outcome of the struggle for the Albanian people. On 29 November 1944, following uncompromising battles, the country was completely liberated from the invader and the bourgeois-feudal regime was eliminated forever. With their selfless struggle, the Albanian people contributed to the victory over fascism by the freedom-loving peoples.

The victory of the people's democratic revolution in Alb created favorable conditions for overcoming the century-old backwardness, for building a modern economy, and for developing culture as well as for reforming social life on socialist principles. Deep socioeconomic reforms along the path toward liquidating dependence on foreign capital, introducing agrarian reform, nationalizing industry and establishing state monopoly over internal and foreign trade were carried out in a short historic period of time.

The People's Republic of Albania achieved the building of the material-technical base of socialism in close cooperation with the socialist countries. The economic capacities built during these years served not only as a base for further strengthening and developing the country's economy, but serve also today when they are still of major national-economic importance.

The friendship between the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples strengthened and was tempered as early as the years of the antifascist struggle. This friendship was realistically expressed in the fraternal and selfless mutual assistance during the first years of socialist building. Bulgaria at that time contributed to building the economy in new Albania and to preparing specialists for the various sectors of the economy, science, and culture.

Now the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania are developing mutually beneficial economic ties. There are, however, many and greater possibilities for a broader and even more fruitful cooperation in all spheres of life. This would be in keeping with the stage of development of the increased possibilities of the two countries. In the spirit of Bulgaria's consistent and principled policy on the Balkans, Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted from the rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress Bulgaria's genuine desire to develop its relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on an even broader platform as well as on the basis of mutually respecting equality. This acquires a special sense and meaning now, when imperialism is fanning with all means the arms race, is threatening world peace, and is trying to encroach on the fundamental interests of the socialist system.

The Bulgarian people greet the Albanian people on their national holiday, and wish them successes in their efforts for comprehensive prosperity in the interest of socialism and peace.

ALBANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION REPORTED IN SOFIA

AU292234 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Shaqir Vukai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Albanian Embassy in Sofia, gave a reception in Sofia tonight on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the People's Republic of Albania.

The reception was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, by ministers, deputy ministers, representatives of business circles, as well as by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

LEADERS GREET SFRY COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU281910 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, sent a message of greetings to Mr Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the national day of Yugoslavia.

Confidence is expressed in the message that the permanent enrichment of the cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia, the expansion of the contacts between the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav Communists will contribute to the further all-round development of goodneighbourly relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, in the interest of the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

On the same occasion Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, cabled greetings to the president of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia, Mr Mika Spiljak. Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his confidence that the all-round progressing of the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, as well as the further strengthening of the friendly relations between the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav peoples will continue to serve the cause of goodneighbourliness, socialism and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and on the globe.

Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, and Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, sent messages of greetings to their Yugoslav colleagues.

Attend Embassy Reception

AU291352 Sofia BTA in English 1313 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 29 (BTA) -- On the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -- the day of the republic -- the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador Ilija Djukic, gave a reception in the halls of the embassy. The reception was attended by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Andrey Lukanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; the vice president of the State Council, Mr Mitko Grigorov; members of the State Council; secretaries of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party; members of the government; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; senior officials of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party; the ministries of foreign affairs and foreign trade; generals of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended also by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions in our country. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION VISITS

Meets BFF Officials

LD252327 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 25 (MTI) -- Led by secretary-general Imre Pozsgay, a delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council (HPPFNC) paid an official visit to Bulgaria between November 22 and 25, on the invitation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council (BFFNC).

The Bulgarian negotiating party was headed by Encho Kubadinski, BFFNC president. During the talks the two sides exchanged information on the state of the two movements, and the tasks originating from the resolutions of the 12th congress of the HSWP and the Bulgarian Communist Party. They agreed that the good relations and regular exchange of experiences between the HPPF and the BFF help solve the tasks.

The Hungarian delegation met Milko Balev, member of the BCP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. During the discussion the two sides spoke in detail of the role of the people's movement. The good relations of the HPPF and the BFF was [as received] stressed. The delegation paid a two-day visit to Shumen County, where it visited plants and farms. The delegation laid a wreath at the memorial of the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state and at the bust of Lajos Kossuth and visited a Lajos Kossuth museum in Shumen. The delegation returned to Budapest Friday afternoon.

Departs 25 Nov

AU251528 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] The Hungarian PPF delegation led by Imre Poszgay, secretary general of the National Council, has left Bulgaria. The Hungarian delegation had talks with the delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council and acquainted itself with the socioeconomic development in Shumen and Razgrad okrugs. Imre Poszgay was presented with the golden honorary badge of the National Council. At Sofia Airport the guests were seen off by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski.

BOZHINOV RECEIVES POLAND'S JERZY URBAN 26 NOV

AU261613 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Bozhinov today received Minister Jerzy Urban, Polish Government spokesman, who is visiting Bulgaria. Talks on the development of bilateral socio-economic relations were held.

ZHIVKOV GREETS 'ARAFAT ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU281916 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA) -- On the occasion of the International Day of Solidairty With the Arab People of Palestine, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent a message of greetings to Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It is underlined in the message that this year the day of solidarity with the just cause of the fighting people of Palestine will be marked in an exceptionally tense and complex international situation, created at the fault of the adventurist militarist course of the United States of America and NATO. As a result of the militarist and aggressive course of the United States of America the situation in the Middle East has deteriorated. From an accomplice of Israel in its aggression against the Arab states the United States of America has turned into a direct participant in this aggression and is already preparing new wide-scale operations against the national progressive forces in Lebanon, against the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria and the other Arab countries. The United States of America is making enormous efforts to expand its military presence in order to impose more effectively its will on the Arab peoples, including on the Arab people of Palestine, the message reads in part.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that in this complex situation in the Middle East the necessity of strengthening the unity between all the detachments of the Arab liberation movement comes to the fore. An important role along these lines can play the Palestinian resistance movement whose vanguard -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- has considerably increased its international prestige in recent years.

Confidence is expressed in the message that the necessary efforts will be made by all the interested sides in order to solve the differences that have cropped up in recent months in the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Highly assessed is the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine jointly with the other patriotic and progressive forces in the Arab world against the policy of separatist deals with the U.S.-Israeli collusion against the Arab peoples. It was reaffirmed that Bulgaria's position on achieving just and lasting peace in the Middle East has remained principled and invariable. Support and solidarity was expressed with the just cause of the Arab peoples and the legitimate striving of the Arab people of Palestine to have a state of their own.

GREETINGS TO LEBANESE LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231422 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a greetings telegram to Amin Al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Independence Day. The telegram expresses congratulations and wishes for peace and prosperity in Lebanon it expresses the conviction that Bulgarian-Lebanese relations will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of both peoples, in the interest of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

On the same occasion Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Shafiq al-Wazzan, prime minister of Lebanon, expressing wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the Lebanese people.

MAURITANIA'S HAYDALA DEPARTS 21 NOVEMBER

AU211315 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 21 (BTA) -- Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, left this country today. He paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The visit has strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries. At the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala the guidelines for deepening the cooperation between Bulgaria and Mauritania were set. Measures for the development of the trade and economic relations between the two countries were outlined.

Particularly important is the fact that in the present tense international situation the two sides confirmed their willingness to assist according to their capacity the preservation of the world peace, for preventing the threat of a nuclear war.

BALEV RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION

AU182110 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 18 (BTA) -- Today Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received here visiting delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) headed by the member of the Politburo and Permanent Secretary of the Central Committee of PAIGC, Mr Vasco Cabral.

Mr Cabral delivered a personal message to the secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov from the secretary general of PAIGC and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Mr Joao Bernardo Vieira.

Mr Milko Balev rendered the greetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Mr Joao Bernardo Vierira, his wishes for future successes of the people of Guinea-Bissau under the leadership of PAIGC in the struggle for the construction of independent national economy and social progress.

For his part Mr Vasco Cabral spoke about the organizational strengthening of PAIGC and about raising the leading role of the party in all spheres of life, about the implementation of the progressive and socio-economic reforms.

He expressed cordial gratitude towards the Bulgarian Communist Party and the [words indistinct] national liberation and in the period of building up the new society. He gave a high assessment to the principled and constructive foreign policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria.

Today a protocol was signed on cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist party and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) for the 1984-1985 period.

The protocol provides for visits of working groups through which experiences will be exchanged in the sphere of party and organizational work and in the training of party cadres. The Central Committees of the two parties will assist the state and public bodies and organizations in their work for furthering the ties and the cooperation between the two countries in the political, the economic and the cultural sphere.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH AUSTRIA

AU182144 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The 14th session of the Joint Bulgarian-Austrian Committee for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation closed today. The session mapped out initiatives for the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries and for implementing new forms of cooperation.

Particularly good prospects exist in the field of transportation, the machine building industry, in electronics, the manufacture of instruments, the cellulose paper industry, and tourism. Several agreements for industrial production-sharing have already been signed between Austria and Bulgaria and others are under discussion.

A protocol on the session was signed by the chairmen of the two sides of the committee -- Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics, and Norbert Steger, Austria's vice chancellor and minister of commerce, trade, and industry.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE ON 20 DECEMBER

AU242025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The State Council will convene the Eighth National Assembly for its 11th session on 20 December 1983, Tuesday, at 1500 local time.

ZHIVKOV CHAIRS JOINT GOVERNMENT SESSION

AU251625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] At a joint session the State Council and the Council of Ministers, chaired by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the basic trends toward improving administrative-legal services for the population were discussed and approved. A basic reform and improvement of the activities in all departments, people's councils, enterprises, offices and organizations in the sphere of administrative-legal services for the population is expected to take place.

LEADER APPEARANCES REPORTED 20-26 NOVEMBER

AU262005 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts between 20 and 26 November, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Commitee for Culture attended a concert in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 November).

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, visited an exhibition in Sofia devoted to the Leipzig trial on the Reichstag fire and Georgi Dimitrov (1600 GMT 21 November).

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Vidin to mark the 90th anniversary of the local party organization (1830 GMT 22 November).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City party committee, attended a preelection conference at the Kirkov district in Sofia (1830 GMT 24 November).

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS PERFORMANCE, AWARDS GYMNASTS

AU282102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpts] On 28 November at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture a festive gala performance of world champion Bulgarian gymnasts took place. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, who attended the performance, was greeted with exceptional cordiality by the public. Other party and state leaders also attended.

Later, at the Boyana Residence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded the gymnasts, coaches, and specialists with high awards, bestowed upon them by the State Council. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, and Chudomir Aleksandrov.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS 29 NOVEMBER

AU300859 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers was held today with the participation of the chairmen of People's Councils Executive Committees from the okrugs.

In conformity with the new approach in the sector of irrigation agriculture which was worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a draft for a comprehensive, purpose-oriented program was discussed at the session. An accelerated development of irrigation in agriculture is envisaged for the period up to 1985. The basic goal of the program is that, through a highly effective irrigation and intensification of agricultural work, the production of grain fodder should be drastically increased. High and stable rates of development must be kept up in the agricultural sector by this method, regardless of climatic conditions.

The government adopted a decision for intensification of capital investments during the forthcoming year, 1984, as well as for a better utilization of existing production capacities, for the concentration of mechanization in the building sector, of material and labor resources so as to construct and commission building projects on schedule and reduce the share of uncommissioned projects.

The question of the normal supplies of national economy with electric power, thermo-electric power, and fuels, as well as the question of the thrifty use of water were discussed.

The Council of Ministers and the Secretariat of the Trade Unions Central Council discussed the preliminary results of the compilation of counterplans for the next year, 1984. The ministries, departments, and executive committees of the okrug people's councils, as well as the trade union organs and organizations are requested to provide all necessary conditions in order that the workers collectives may develop additional reserves and implement the counterplans so that the criteria of the national party conference held in October 1981 may be achieved.

The government also discussed the preparations for the elections of people's councils, mayors, and people's councillors in the mayor's offices, scheduled for 4 December 1983.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Chnoupek, Mladenov Toasts

LD222337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, gave a festive dinner tonight in the German Palace in honor of Petur Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. During the dinner the two ministers proposed toasts. Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled the rich historical traditions of relations between the Czech and Slovak nations and the Bulgarian people, their mutual admiration and their support in the struggle for national and social liberation and also their wide cultural links. This friendship was also demonstrated in the conclusion of the first alliance treaty between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, the 35th anniversary of which we recall this year. He highly appreciated the present results of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation which contribute to further (?stabilization) of the unity of the socialist countries and to deepening the coordination of their foreign political proceedings.

In the present aggravated situation in the world due to U.S. imperialism, the need for this cooperation is highly topical. The U.S. imperialists have begun the de facto installation of new, first-strike nuclear arms. In this situation the socialist states cannot remain merely passive observers. It is necessary to give a concrete answer of self-defense to the militarist actions of the West. This came in the form of a decision on beginning preparatory work on developing operational-tactical missile complexes on the territory of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. However, the policy of peaceful coexistence continues to remain the long-term social and political strategy of socialism which we do not intend to give up even in the worsened situation in the world. Therefore the draft treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO will remain in the center of our attention, Boshulav Chnoupek said.

Comrade Petur Mladenov cordially thanked for the warm welcome accorded him in Czechoslovakia. He said cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is bearing ever richer fruit in the interest of our peoples and for their well-being. We highly value the active and constructive foreign political activity of your Communist Party and state for the preservation of peace, for detente in Europe and in the world. This policy deservedly enjoys authority and recognition on the international scale. The Bulgarian People's Republic also contributes to the struggle for detente by striving to secure the peaceful future of the mankind. Concrete proof of this are our initiatives and our effort to strengthen good-neighborly relations on the Balkan Peninsula and changing it into a nuclear-free zone, Petur Mladenov said.

The dinner took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Husak Receives Mladenov

LD231203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

During a friendly, comradely conversation, they highly praised the mutual Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations, which have developed in the spirit of the conclusions adopted during the talks of the party and state delegations of the two countries in Bulgaria last September. The dynamic development of mutual cooperation means not only a contribution toward the peaceful development of the two countries, but also a significant investment toward strengthening the socialist community, as well as peace and security in the world.

Strougal Receives Mladenov

LD231802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] At the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received Petur Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the conversation, which concerned the current international situation as well as the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and further development of mutual relations, the two representatives stressed that despite results achieved in the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, it is necessary to seek further paths toward intensification of long-term production cooperation and specialization. In this connection they pointed to possibilities for this in the spheres of engineering, electronics and in some other spheres of the national economy.

Mladenov Visits Enterprises

LD251112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, who is in Czechoslovakia for an official friendly visit, today visited some workplaces of the agriculture cooperative (?Krusovice). Accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials, he acquainted himself with the main developmental programs, with vegetable processing in [word indistinct] with the applied cybernetics unit and with other workplaces.

CSSR-Bulgarian Communique

AU291510 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 83 p 2

["Communique on the Visit of Petur Mladenov to the CSSR"]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 22 to 25 November 1983, at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Petur Mladenov laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior, bouquets at the tomb of Klement Gottwald and in the Hall of Soviet Heroes on Zizkov Hill, and a wreath at the Memorial of Bulgarian Fighters Against Fascism at the Olsany Cemetery.

In the course of their talks, the two ministers of foreign affairs exchanged information on the construction of a socialist society in the two countries on the basis of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. They discussed the prospects for further developing Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations and current problems of the international situation.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic are developing dynamically in all fields on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

They stressed the extraordinary importance of the meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in the Bulgarian People's Republic in September 1982 for the further all-round development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the BCP and between the two socialist states and their peoples.

They noted with satisfaction that the conclusions adopted at summit level in September 1982 are being successfully fulfilled. The contacts and consultations between representatives of the two countries' parliaments, governments, and social organizations, contacts and consultations that are aimed at exchanging experiences in building socialism and at developing bilateral cooperation, are intensive.

B. Chnoupek and P. Mladenov emphasized the great importance for both countries of the fraternal friendship, alliance, and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They confirmed the determiniation of the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic to contribute as much as possible to further strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and their coordinated course of action in enacting their common policy within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

They expressed satisfaction with the development of economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, which has achieved a new qualitative level. The volume of the mutual exchange of goods is steadily growing, and the share of production sharing and specialization in this volume is increasing.

They positively assessed mutual relations in the fields of culture, edcuation, science, health care, sports, tourism, and mass information media.

The two ministers of foreign affairs noted that the expansion and improvement of mutual cooperation substantially contribute to strengthening friendship between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples in building an advanced socialist society in the two countries. They expressed their full support for the further dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations in all fields.

In assessing the current international situation, the two ministers unanimously expressed their grave concern over its extremely dangerous development, which is a consequence of the aggressive and confrontationist policy of the United States and its NATO allies. They stressed that the nations of the socialist community, together with other nations of the world, are exposed more than ever before to the concentrated pressure of imperialist forces, whose goal is to turn back the clock of history.

The United States and NATO seek to upset the military-strategic equilibrium in Europe and in the world and to gain military supremacy over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact and escalate feverish armament to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The two ministers of foreign affairs expressed their profound concern over the fact that, with the consent of the governments of some West European NATO countries, the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles is beginning on their territories. This step, with which they have assumed great responsibility, is directly aimed at upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium and cannot therefore remain without unavoidable counter-measures on the part of the states of the Warsaw Pact. In this connection, the two ministers voiced their full support for the decisions of the Soviet leadership contained in the declaration of Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 24 November 1983. The two ministers confirmed the correctness and unavoidability under this situation of the recent decision of the Governments of the USSR, the CSSR, and the GDR to start preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes on the territories of the CSSR and the GDR. These measures are aimed at preserving balance in nuclear devices between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and are of an exclusively defensive nature.

The two sides expressed the firm conviction that the present dangerous situation can be overcome. The path toward this is shown by the constructive proposals of the socialist countries contained in the Political Declaration of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, in the proclamation of the highest party and state representatives of seven socialist countries adopted at their meeting in Moscow, and in the documents of the Prague and Sofia sessions of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact. In this connection, the two ministers of foreign affairs stressed the urgent need to commence specific talks on the proposals to conclude a treaty on mutually refraining from the use of military force and maintaining relations of peace between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The two ministers believe that the draft resolution on condemning nuclear war and freezing nuclear weapons which the Soviet Union submitted at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly is a highly topical contribution to preserving peace. They also welcome and support the Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space against the Earth.

They noted that the powerful and ever-stronger peace movement forms a barrier against the confrontationist line and war preparations of imperialism. This is testified to by the mass demonstrations of people in Western Europe and the United States itself who resolutely protest, above all, against the deployment of new American missiles on the territories of some European NATO states. The conclusions of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War in Prague and of the international meeting of peace and trade unions in Sofia also represent a significant contribution to preserving peace in the world.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This result, achieved after complicated, difficult, and protracted talks, bears out the viability of the process that started in Helsinki and ensures its continuity on the firm foundation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic are firm advocates of the continuation and development of this process.

The two sides attribute particular significance to the agreement reached in Madrid on convening a conference on confidence-building, security, and disarmament measures in Europe, which will open in Stockholm on 17 January 1984. They believe that this conference should become an important factor for easing tension on the European Continent, reducing the danger of military confrontation, and bringing about disarmament in Europe. That is why all participants in the conference should exert maximum efforts to contribute to its success.

Minister B. Chnoupek highly assessed the active, consistent, and constructive policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic aimed at good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world. He voiced the CSSR's support for the proposal of the Bulgarian People's Republic to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Minister P. Mladenov stressed that the Bulgarian People's Republic assesses highly the consistent peace policy of the CSSR and its contribution to easing tension and strengthening peace, security, and mutually advantegous cooperation among states in Europe and the world.

The two ministers expressed concern over the recent comp ication of the Cypriot problem as a result of the declaration of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. They expressed themselves in favor of a peaceful solution that would ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and status of nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, while maintaining the legitimate rights of both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots. They advocate the resumption of talks in accordance with the respective resolutions of the UN and with the mediation of the UN secretary general.

They noted that the development of the situation in the Middle East increasingly demonstrates the anti-Arab essence of the American-Israeli alliance, which is directed against the attainment of a just peace in that part of the world. The two sides condemn the direct military intervention of the United States in Lebanon and stress the necessity of the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and other Arab territories, as well as of recalling the interventionist troops of the United States and other NATO countries from Lebanon, which is absolutely essential for establishing lasting peace in that region. They support a just and comprehensive settlement of the crisis in the Middle East which would respect the inalienable legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to set up an independent state of their own, as well as the rights of all states of this region to independent existence, security, and development. They advocate the convening of an international conference on the problems of the Middle East to be attended by all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine. In exchanging views on these issues, the two ministers stressed the importance of unity and a concerted course of action of the Arab countries for thwarting the aggressive actions and designs of the United States and Israel.

The two sides expressed their concern over the worsened situation in Central America and the Caribbean, caused by the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist policy of the United States. They resolutely condemn the armed aggression of the United States against Grenada as well as the hostile actions against Cuba, Nicaragua, and the national liberation struggle in El Salvador and the other countries of Central America. They express their solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of Grenada for the defense of their revolutionary gains and for the right to independently determine their fate. They demand an immediate end to the intervention and the departure of the occupiers from Grenada.

The CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic condemn the racist policy of the Republic of South Africa and its barbarous attacks on neighboring independent states, particularly the Republic of Angola. They resolutely oppose the unlawful occupation of Namibia, and support the right of the people of Namibia, led by the South-West African People's Organization, to self-determination, freedom, and national independence in keeping with the respective resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly.

The two sides support the proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to establish a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and to normalize the relations of these countries with the ASEAN countries through political dialogue.

The talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic were held in the spirit of traditional fraternal friendship, comradely understanding, and cooperation. They demonstrated full unanimity of views on all problems under discussion.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, expressed the conviction that the results of the talks will contribute to deepening friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, to strengthening the unity and coordinated course of action within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and to consolidating world peace.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, invited Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS HUSAK PRIOR TO VISIT

LD291314 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 Nov -- As Poland awaits an official friendly visit by a Czechoslovak party-and-state delegation, Czechoslovak President and CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak, who will head the delegation, gave an interview to the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today. Following are main points from his statement:

At present the world is going through a very complicated time. The international situation has considerably worsened. The one to be blamed for it is first of all the United States, which has entered the way of speeding up the arms race, and of confrontation, and which is trying to restore its supremacy in the world and to dictate its will to nations.

Particularly dangerous to world peace is the installation of the new American medium-range missiles on territories of some of the Western states. In answer to the militarist policies of imperialism, the Warsaw Pact states have many times publicly warned that they would not permit an upsetting of the existing strategic balance of power in the world, and that in the interest of the security of their countries and to maintain peace, they will be forced to react with necessary steps. The concrete form of these steps is expressed in the Nov 24 significant statement by the CPSU General Secretary and President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, which statement we fully support. The steps will also embrace the speeding up of preparatory works for installing operational-tactical missiles on the Czechoslovak territory.

Although today's international situation is very grave, it is still possible to save peace and tame the aggressive intentions of imperialism.

However, it will require a stepping up of peace incentives all over the world, and a consolidation of political, [words indistinct] of the socialist commonwealth as well as its unity and cohension. We consider the development of the Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation an important contribution [words indistinct] towards this goal. [passage indistinct]

There is a growth in economic relations between both our countries, and in actual exchange of goods, a renewal and expansion of production specialization and cooperation as [words indistinct] cooperation in science and technology. All this lays down a good foundation for our cooperation not only to reach the previous [words indistinct].

Over nearly 40 years which have elapsed since the Second World War we have seen that the closer our cooperation, the more successful [words indistinct] ahead the more successful the development of the building of socialism, the wider the field for our cooperation.

[Words indistinct] the unity of interests and goals of the nations of our countries, their kinship and [word indistinct] and the similar character (?of which) we are solving in the process of building socialism all prove irrefutably that the Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation has a good and promising perspective and that it will make a steadily growing contribution to the (?flourishing) growth of both our countries.

CALL FOR 'NORMAL' RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA RENEWED

LD281229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Prague, November 28 (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovakia has renewed its call to Albania to normalize their relations as states. In a story on the occasion of Albania's national holiday, the party daily RUDE PRAVO today [28 Nov] pointed out that Czechoslovakia was ready at any time to return its relations with Albania to normal along the lines of equality and mutual benefit. A similar call was sent last year at the same time, but, as far as is known, Tirana did not respond to it. RUDE PRAVO asserted that Albania, immediately after the end of World War Two, relied on aid from Europe's socialist countries and that period of international brotherhood suited the Albanian people's vital interests. Last and this year, Czechoslovakia and Albania have widened their economic relations.

Husak Congratulations Telegram

LD282336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia, president of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the state day of that country.

Liberation Day Reported

AU241432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 83 p 6

[Josef Vlcek article: "Albania's People Celebrate Their State Holiday"]

[Text] On 29 November the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania celebrate their country's state holiday.

It is 39 years since the units of the Albanian National Liberation Army drove the last fascist troops from Shkoder City.

The next to the last day of November 1944 culminated the Albanian people's fight for freedom and national independence, and the political power in the country came fully into the hands of the people. The fascist occupation cost Albania 28,000 lives; two thirds of its cities and villages were reduced ruins.

It is symbolic that the date of 29 November coincides almost to the day with another historically significant event in Albania's history. The Albanian state was proclaimed on 28 November 1912. Its emergence was actually made possible by the defeat of Turkish troops in the first Albanian war 70 years ago.

Albania was again occupied during World War I. As the result of the so-called secret London agreement of April 1915, its territory was to have been divided up among the surrounding Balkan states and Italy.

The Great October Socialist Revolution meant a great stimulus for activating the Albanian peoples' liberation fight. The Soviet Republic published all secret imperialist treaties, including that of 1915. In this connection the Albanian newspaper KOHA wrote in September 1920: "Lenin is striving for the freedom of the whole world, and not only for the freedom of the Russian people." After the revolutionary coup d'etat 4 year later, the bourgeois democratic government came to power in Albania; the Soviet Union was one of the first states to recognize it, and to establish diplomatic relations with Albania.

The Albanian people's state that was set up after World War II relied from the very beginning of its existence on the fraternal assistance of European socialist countries. That period of international brotherhood fully corresponded to the vital interests of the Albanian people and contributed toward consolidating peace and socialism.

Czechoslovakia is a significant trade partner of Albania. We export, in particular, our engineering products there, and import nonferrous metals, asphalt, and agricultural produce. The CSSR is willing at any time to normalize its relations with Albania on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages.

HUSAK SENDS TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to SFRY

LD282343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the state day of their country, the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the republic. The telegram says that on the occasion of this important anniversary, we recall the courageous struggle of the nations of Yugoslavia, led by the Communist Party, against fascism, for national and social liberation and the construction of a socialist society. We in the Czechslovak Socialist Republic hold in high esteem the results achieved by Yugoslavia and its people while following the course of socialist construction. The CPCZ and the LCY, both our countries and nations are linked by relations of friendship and mutual cooperation, which have assumed a high degree of development in the years of the construction of socialism. We are convinced that these relations of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation will continue to deepen and develop in all spheres.

This is to the benefit of the nations of both countries and in the interest of the joint struggle of all peaceloving, progressive, and democratic forces, against the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, for peace and averting the threat of nuclear war. In the conclusion of the telegram of congratulations, Comrade Gustav Husak wishes the Communists and all people of Yugoslavia on this important anniversary day many successes in the realization of the conclusions of the 12th Congress of the LCY in the construction of socialist society.

On the occasion of the state day of the SFRY, the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the republic, congratulations have been sent by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. The telegram praises the results achieved by the people of Yugoslavia in the 40 years of building socialism in its country and expresses the conviction that Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations and cooperation will continue to develop successfully in the interest of peace, security, and progress in the world. Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has also sent a telegram of congratulations to Vojo Srzentic, president of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Message to 'Arafat

LD282333 Prague Dome[illegible] Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. He assured the Palestinian people of the permanent support and solidarity of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people in its struggle for inviolable rights and the establishment of an independent state. The telegram resolutely condemns the U.S. adventurous policy and the U.S.-supported Israeli aggression against the people of Palestine and other Arab countries, an aggression that is the course of the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East. In the telegram, Comrade Gustav Husak expresses the conviction that through renewing the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement, and through the joint and resolute effort of all anti-imperialist forces of the Arab countries and the entire world, the people of Palestine will achieve the final victory in realizing the noble goals of its revolution.

Telegram to Mauritania

LD271907 Prague CTK in English 1833 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Mauritanian President and Chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydalla on the occasion of his country's National Day.

DAILY VIEWS BUNDESWEHR'S 'IMPERIAL' AIMS

AU231616 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Jaroslav Dostal of the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy: "The Imperial Ambitions of the Bundeswehr; the Share of the FRG's Militarist Forces in NATO's Aggressive Plans"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION THERE IS NO WEIGHTIER AND MORE IMPORTANT ISSUE THAN THAT OF PRESERVING PEACE, AND THUS ENSURING THE MOST BASIC RIGHT OF EVERY MAN -- THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

PEACE AND LIFE ARE BOTH DANGEROUSLY THREATENED BY THE WAR PLANS AND INTENTIONS OF IMPERIALISM, ABOVE ALL THE IMPERIALISM OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IS REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE OBJECTIVE REALITY OF THE PRESENT WORLD -- THAT IS, THE FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF THE POSITION OF SOCIALISM AND OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AND THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES.

Within the framework of its global offensive against these objective processes, imperialism is plainly orienting itself toward using military force as the basic means of resolving the issues of international life. In this context the progressive public, as well as the working people in our socialist fatherland, are becoming alarmed by the increased activity of the FRG's militarist and revanchist circles and by the military-political stands adopted by these forces on international issues, particularly on the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in five West European countries. IN THIS RESPECT BONN HAS ASSUMED AN IMPORTANT ROLE. IT IS ACTING NOT ONLY AS ONE OF THE INITIATORS OF THE NATO COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION ON DECEMBER 1979, BUT ALSO AS THE ACTIVE FULFILLER OF THIS RESOLUTION. TOGETHER WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, IT HAS DEVELOPED, AND CONTINUES TO DEVELOP, GREAT PRESSURE ON THE OTHER NATO COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE THEIR AGREEMENT TO DEPLOY THE FIRST-STRIKE MISSILES.

The close FRG-U.S. cooperation in the attempt to disrupt the equilibrium in intermediate-range devices between NATO and the USSR (it is planned to deploy in the FRG 108 Pershing II missiles and 96 cruise missiles) is currently manifested in the agreement that the Reagan government should start deploying on the territory of Western Germany the basic components of the Pershing II missiles, which are code-named "XM-275 object," while the Geneva negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe are still underway.

THE ACTUAL REALIZATION OF THE SO-CALLED NATO "COUNTERARMAMENT" IS CREATING A REAL THREAT THAT THE FRG WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO A LAUNCHING PAD FOR THE NEW AMERICAN NUCLEAR MISSILE DEVICES WHICH CAN REACH IMPORTANT MILITARY FACILITIES AND POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CENTERS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE USSR AND ITS ALLIES. By agreeing to the deployment of these devices in the FRG, Bonn's leading representatives are themselves creating the danger that a new war, this time a nuclear one, could again amerge from German territory. During his meeting with H-D. Genscher this October in Vienna, A. Gromyko particularly stressed the responsibility resting with the FRG Government in the new round of feverish armament with the aid of nuclear arms. SHOULD THE NEW AMERICAN MISSILES BE DEPLOYED IN WESTERN EUROPE, THE MILITARY-STRATEGIC SITUATION WOULD CHANGE NOT ONLY ON THIS CONTINENT, BUT ALSO ON A WORLDWIDE SCALE. THIS FACT WOULD HAVE EXTREMELY DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE PEOPLES, AND AT THE SAME TIME IT WOULD HAVE AN UNFAVORABLE IMPACT ON THE POLITICAL SPHERE, THAT MEANS ALSO ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND THE FRG.

The FRG's active share in NATO's "counterarmament" in nuclear arms is one of the basic aspects of this country's attitude to the military-strategic equilibrium in Europe. Another aspect, which is also disrupting the historically created equilibrium, is the modernization of the existing and the development of new and highly precise, conventional weapons and weapons systems based on new physical principles.

The Bundeswehr command is devoting extraordinary attention to improving the quality of the West German Army. It is regularly adjusting the troops' organizational structure to their new equipment and to the contemporary demands of warfare. This is confirmed both by the recently completed, very extensive reorganization of the Army, aimed primarily at the entire horizontal structure of the ground troops, and also by the extent to which the Army is being saturated with various combat technology. For instance, the equipment of the ground troops includes about 3,800 tanks, 2,100 combat vehicles for the infantry; and so forth.

However, the extent to which the Bundeswehr is saturated with weapons is not considered sufficient by the FRG's militarist forces. They have the notion that the equipment of the West German Army should be enlarged by the middle of the eighties, to include a further 1,800 Leopard II tanks, 212 antitank helicopters, and 387 Tornado and Alpha jet aircraft.

Due to the quantity and quality of the units subordinated to NATO, the FRG has acquired a leading military position in the central European battlefield, despite the fact that -- according to the Paris Agreements of 1954 -- it does not own nuclear warheads for the nuclear carriers. THE BUNDESWEHR HAS BECOME NATO's STRONGEST ATTACKING FORCE, WHICH HAS 495,000 SOLDIERS AT ITS DISPOSAL. As noted by the official political representatives of the FRG, their country could form within a very short period, an army of several million men.

The Bundeswehr command is exerting great efforts to maintain its formations and units in permanent combat readiness. Every year the individual services of the armed forces take part in several dozen large maneuvers, both within the NATO framework and also carried out independently. WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PREPARING THE WEST GERMAN ARMY TO BE READY TO START AN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES AT ANY TIME, THE SOLDIERS OF THIS ARMY ARE BEING REARED IN THE REVIVED TRADITIONS OF THE HITLERITE WEHRMACHT. However, in raising their "combat spirit" the aggressive nature of the wars conducted by Hitlerite Germany and the crimes of members of the SS troops and the Wehrmacht itself are concealed. Being reared in the spirit of these "traditions" is meant to produce in the soldiers hatred toward the Soviet Union as the main victory over fascism in World War II.

The effort to systematically enhance military strength is also expressed in the full support manifested by Bonn for all NATO resolutions. It is consisently fulfilling the demand for the annual increase of military budgets by at least 3 percent, in real terms. The FRG's total military expenditures currently amount to DM 55 billion.

The militarist circles in the FRG are making use of the growing military possibilities for demanding more and more frequently and openly the reassessment of the FRG's position in the present world. IT IS ABOVE ALL THE BUNDESWEHR COMMAND THAT IS STRIVING TO EXPAND THE TASKS ALLOTTED TO THE WEST GERMAN ARMED FORCES BY NATO.

The Bundeswehr command is becoming the most active propagators of the concept of "division of labor" in NATO; this concept essentially says that, in keeping with their possibilities, situation, and traditions, the NATO member-countries should undertake special commitments for ensuring and protecting the imperialist interests in international life.

Herein the FRG policy proceeds from two viewpoints, which are interdependent and complementary. On the one hand, the FRG policy reflects the all-round support of Washington's adventurist steps, which are dragging the FRG deeper and deeper into conflict and crisis situations in various parts of the world; ON THE OTHER HAND, THE MILITARIST CIRCLES IN THE FRG ARE MANIFESTING -- IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GROWING POSSIBILITIES OF THE BUNDESWEHR -- BOTH THEIR WILLINGNESS AND THEIR PREPAREDNESS TO TAKE UPON THEMSELVES ADDITIONAL TASKS IN EUROPE, AND THUS TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES TO FREE THE NECESSARY TROOP CONTINGENTS FOR AREAS OUTSIDE EUROPE. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THE FRG MILITARIST CIRCLES ARE STRIVING TO PROMOTE THEIR OWN INTERESTS AND GOALS. THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH CONSOLIDATING THEIR OWN POSITIONS IN THE MILITARY-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION GROUPINGS OF THE CAPITALIST WORLD, ABOVE ALL IN NATO, IN ORDER TO OPEN UP IN THIS WAY -- ACCORDING TO THEIR NOTIONS -- NEW ROADS THAT WOULD ENABLE THE FRG TO ENHANCE ITS POSITION IN THE PRESENT WORLD AND, AS THE RESULT OF THIS, TO MAKE REVANCHIST PLANS REALISTIC.

Since autumn 1982, the Christian-Liberal government headed by H. Kohl has been the active promoter of this policy. Under pressure from the most reactionary politicians, the hegemonist, and simultaneously most ambitious, plans of West German imperialism are rapidly expanding. The representatives of this imperialism are demanding that a part of the American commitments and U.S. functions be handed over to the most loyal and prominent U.S. allies, above all -- naturally -- to the FRG. Of course, the realization of assumed American commitments envisages an expansion of the Bundeswehr's role not only in NATO, but also beyond it.

However, the involvement of the West German Army in resolving the situations in various areas of the world is complicated, from the legal viewpoint, by the fact that -- according to Article 87a of the FRG's Constitution -- the Bundeswehr's task consists solely of defending the country against an outside enemy. From this viewpoint its participation in any and all actions beyond the framework of this definition (for instance, in protecting the West's crude oil interests in the Middle East) would lack legal substantiation.

That is also why, in the endeavor to circumvent the legal restriction and to open the path for using the Bundeswehr in areas outside Europe, they are stressing the FRG's vital dependence on the deliveries of raw materials, above all crude oil. Should these deliveries be interrupted, this -- in their opinion -- would in fact mean an "attack" on the country. in this situation the use of the FRG's Armed Forces in various areas of the world would, allegedly, be an expression of "defense" against an outside enemy, and thus also in keeping with the Constitution. According to this perverse imperialist logic, the reactionary circles in the FRG are now preparing the soil for the realization of their hegemonist plans.

THE EFFORTS DIRECTED BY THE REACTIONARY FORCES TO ACHIEVE A NEW CHANGE OF THE FRG'S ROLE IN THE PRESENT WORLD, AND THEIR PREPAREDNESS TO ENGAGE IN ADVENTURES IN THE INTERESTS OF EXPANDING THE PROFITS OF THE MONOPOLIST BOURGEOISIE, ARE AGAIN ESTABLISHING ON GERMAN TERRITORY A DANGER, THE SUBSTANCE OF WHICH IS WELL KNOWN TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE FROM THE RECENT PAST. THAT IS WHY THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCLIALIST COMMUNITY, AND PARTICULARLY THE CSSR, MUST MANIFEST -- IN VIEW OF THE FRG'S GEOGRAPHIC POSITION -- THE MAXIMUM VIGILANCE, CONSISTENCY, AND UNDIMINISHED ATTENTION IN CONSOLIDATING THEIR DEFENSE ABILITY, SO THAT NOBODY WOULD FEEL THE URGE TO ATTEMPT A CONFRONTATION OF FORCES.

TRADE UNIONS AGREE ON WORKING SATURDAYS

AU251324 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Prague, 22 Nov (CTK) -- The Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs announces that the CSSR Government, following an agreement with the Central Trade Union Council, has determined the following Saturdays in the years 1984 and 1985 to be working days: in 1984, Saturdays falling on 31 March, 12 May, 29 September, and 10 November and in 1985, Saturdays falling on 23 March, 13 April, 28 September, 19 October, and 16 November.

These working Saturdays will also be regular school days, unless they fall in a period of school recess. Details about working Saturdays in the years 1984 and 1985 are contained in the Decree of Affairs No 129/1983, Article 27.

FISCHER ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU291424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Nov 83 pp 5-6

["From" the speech by Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, at the Seventh Central Committee Meeting in Berlin on 25 November]

[Text] Dear comrades: The Politburo report, which I endorse, demonstrates that the dispute on the question of war or peace has entered a decisive phase. I also agree with Comrade Erich Honecker's address, his careful, sober analysis of the international situation, as well as the forward-looking orientation. It was urgent and a warning to all who bear responsibility for the future of mankind.

Protest Movement Against War and Nuclear Death

Today peoples fear for all the things they have created in nearly 40 years of peaceful work. On all continents the mass movement against war and nuclear death is increasing. The most aggressive circles of imperialism are striving for military superiority to stop the course of history, that is, the march of socialism, and to regain the world domination that they have lost. Aggressiveness and unbridled anticommunism are intended to divert attention from the inability to master the problems that daily result anew from the crises of the imperialist system. U.S. foreign policy is based as never before on military strength. Thus there is a latent readiness for the United States to take military risks. Brutal acts of violence, such as the attack on the people of Grenada, speak for themselves.

The crusade against socialism and social progress is being conducted in all parts of the world, in all fields of interstate relations, and by using all means, from economic boycotts, embargo campaigns, and diversion, to preparations of war.

Of course, the European continent has a particular place in this crusade policy; here socialism has its strongest bulwarks, here are the roots and main potentials of its revolutionary example. The improvement of the situation in Europe -- as it hopefully started in the seventies -- never, at any time, fitted into the concept of the most reactionary circles. They opposed the proposals of the socialist states to create a European security system and to convene a European security conference until literally the last minute. Then, by using the CSCE process as an excuse, they tried to slowly destabilize socialism by "peaceful means," as they thought.

But these plans could not come true. They thus gradually returned to the long-planned policy of confrontation oriented on a long-term basis.

They implemented aspects of this policy in quick succession. Constantly increasing armament expenditures -- just now a record budget of $253 billion was adopted for 1984 -- guarantee this course from a material point of view.

Thus the obstruction of any disarmament negotiations -- so, above all, the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union -- is only natural.

The deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Europe is the main element in the chain of this policy.

The totally negative reaction of the United States to the numerous initiatives, offers, and unilateral Soviet advance concessions has shown clearly that with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe the United States intends to acquire the capacity for a nuclear first strike.

And precisely that makes this step -- as Comrade Yuriy Andropov declared -- an action of far-reaching consequence that is hostile to peace. The Soviet Union, all states of the Warsaw Pact, have again and again referred to this and warned that it could not remain without consequences. Now dismay is expressed.

The measures proclaimed yesterday by the Soviet leadership are therefore the necessary and appropriate answer which -- as Comrade Erich Honecker has reaffirmed -- our party, our state, and our people unreservedly support.

It speaks for the Soviet Union's awareness of responsibility and love for peace when Comrade Yuriy Andropov at the same time reaffirms the readiness to lift these measures, should the United States be prepared to withdraw its missiles again from Europe. The appeal of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "to the leaders of the United States and the West European countries to reconsider once again all the consequences which the implementation of the plans for deploying new American missiles in Europe entails for their own peoples and entire mankind" must not and will not go unheard.

Deployment of New U.S. Missiles Changes Situation

The deployment of new American missiles on West European soil, however, changes the situation in the world:

-- the danger of war increases considerably;

-- from the FRG, that is from German soil, emanates for the first time after World War II a direct threat to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states;

-- nuclear missiles are now being deployed in the FRG, which is what their military men had already wanted at the beginning of the fifties with the plans for creating a "European Defense Community";

-- Western Europe will finally become the nuclear hostage of the United States.

Thus the conditions for coexistence of the states are changing fundamentally, and independently of will. A new round in the arms race is inevitable; its effects on the relations between East and West cannot be averted forever. More missiles cannot create more optimism, not to mention confidence.

The dangers that emanate from the confrontation policy for the security of all peoples are being disguised. A doubtful majority in the Bonn Bundestag even tried to supersede the United States. Still, there are politicians, above all, in Western Europe who see the consequences or surmise them. Terms like "security partnership," "common responsibility," and others indicate new more realistic considerations concerning the East-West relationship in the nuclear arms era. Our party, dear comrades, has never left any doubt that in the paramount question of peace we cooperate with all who -- for whatever motives -- work for peace.

We therefore support a "security partnership" as a partnership of cooperation;

-- for the continuation of detente and against confrontation;

-- for collective security, which includes respect for the legitimate interests of the other;

-- for most radical disarmament while respecting equality and equal security;

-- for the preservation of the military balance at as low a level as possible;

-- against the policy of strength.

We are for a "coalition of reason," which Comrade Erich Honecker proposes as realistic dicate of our time to prevent a nuclear war. It is of a far-reaching and permanent foreign political effect. In this connection allow me to remark that the work of the comrades of the Politburo, in particular of Comrade Erich Honecker, for solving the vital question of mankind is very highly respected and followed internationally.

International Attraction of the GDR Has Grown

In these days many people ask: "What can and will we do?" The struggle against the American missiles must continue, all the more now. We must, as Comrade Erich Honecker stressed, keep to our peace concept.

The international attraction of the socialist German state has grown. The GDR is an efficient, reliable, and stable alliance partner in the Warsaw Pact as well as in CEMA. It is appreciated by the states of the Third World as a companion in the anti-imperialist struggle for national and social liberation. Western states are looking for cooperation and dialogue with us.

Bilateral relations with the capitalist states also offer a wide field of activity for the GDR peace policy. Today these relations also reflect the contradictory international situation. Thus we see ourselves faced here with both the confrontation and differentiation policy and the striving for constructive, multifaceted cooperation.

The constructive shaping of our relations with the capitalist states, dear comrades, remains, however, a way to favorably influence the international climate. The constructive talks between the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, Erich Honecker, and Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in the GDR convincingly prove this.

The relations between the two German states are undoubtedly of great significance for European security and the international climate. It is not only the states of Europe that are attentively following these relations.

On the borderline between socialism and imperialism, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and as members of the corresponding coalitions, the GDR and FRG can have an especially beneficial influence on the European climate with good, normal relations.

Bad, tense, or even hostile relations between them must, however, also increase international tension. Therefore, and because of their location and history, both German states have a special responsibility for securing peace. Our party and thus our state have always been aware of this responsibility. Therefore the GDR has taken up the Swedish proposal and spoken out for a zone in central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons and has made available its entire territory for that.

The FRG Government has rejected this offer; just as it has rejected our party's appeal to reason and realism. Instead of that they are again and again pursuing revanchist dreams. The Bundestag "yes" to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles is a "yes" to the possiblity of a nuclear war from German soil being unleashed by the United States! He who refers to his conscience should take that into account. This irresponsible "yes" is, however, opposed by an open and enthusiastic "no" of an overwhelming majority of FRG citizens. Bonn is not to have an illusions about the "majority" in the Bundestag. May those responsible recognize their commitments for their country and beyond it and act accordingly.

Our party, our people are optimistic.

This optimism comes from the knowledge of our strength, of the strength of socialism, which stems from the uniform and cohesive action at the side of the main force of peace, the Soviet Union. We gain strength and confidence from the close fraternal alliance with the USSR, from our joint work in socialist construction and from the successes in implementing the peace offensive by the entire family of socialist states.

Forty Years of Peace in Europe -- Success of a Strong Socialism

Nearly 40 years of peace in Europe are a success of the existence and the work of a strong, efficient socialism that shows imperialism the limits of its actions. Today's situation undoubtedly forces us to make even more efforts -- political, economic and -- dictated by responsibility -- military.

In this struggle we are not alone. Every day we see the powerful actions of the peace movement, which have achieved an unprecedented scale throughout the world. It includes the broadest circles of most diverse origin and membership.

We have fellow strugglers in the developing countries and in the movement of the non-aligned countries. These peoples too need peace to strengthen their political and social independence.

Our optimism is based on the fighting strength of our party, which has waged many class struggles that are important for peace and was always able to rely in this connection on the working people of our state, on their readiness for performance. Therefore also today we can look to future with confidence.

COMPARISON OF HONECKER CENTRAL COMMITTEE SPEECH

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 26-27 November on pages 3-5 carries 11,000 words "from" the address of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the discussion at the seventh SED Central Committee meeting on 25 November in Berlin. The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report has been compared with the ADN International Service German version published in the 28 November DAILY REPORT, page E 1, revealing the following variations.

Page E 1, paragraph three, from line two reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: ...have succeeded against the will of mankind, because of their... (supplying additional words)

Page E 1, last paragraph, from line three reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: ...the socialist community, thanks to the efforts of the peace-loving forces of the continent but also because... (supplying additional words)

Page E 2, paragraph seven, from penultimate line reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: ...bomb itself. In 1949 the U.S. monopoly... (supplying year)

Page E 6, last paragraph, from last line reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: ...deficit of $195 billion. Its total debt has risen to almost $1.4 trillion. (new paragraph) In the FRG... (supplying figures)

Page E 10, paragraph four, from line five reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: ...robot is releasing on the average 2.4 working people for other work in the field of agricultural machinery and vehicles construction, however... (changing wording)

Page E 11, paragraph five, from line one reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: ...Dear comrades: The most diverse requirements of our economic policy cross in the consumer goods production, an area... (changing wording)

Page E 16, paragraph one, from line two reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: ...purposeful, effective, and mass-oriented. The main concern of every comrade should be to give answers in the political talk to all that... (supplying indistinct passages)

HUNGARY'S KADAR ARRIVES IN BERLIN 30 NOV

LD300936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (ADN) -- First Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Janos Kadar arrived in Berlin this morning. He is visiting at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for talks in the GDR capital.

HONECKER TALKS WITH EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI

LD291918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Tuesday in the State Council offices the minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr Butrus Ghali. The guest conveyed cordial greetings from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, which were equally reciprocated.

Erich Honecker talked about the seventh SED Central Committee meeting and emphasized the great concern about the rapid deterioration of the international climate. The main threat to peace and to the existence of mankind emanate from the striving of the United States to expand its first-strike potential by stationing new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Confrontation and the arms drive increase the threat to mankind of a nuclear inferno.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR, at the side of its allies, will do everything to put a stop to this dangerous development. On the situation in the Near East, he said that the GDR starts from the need to secure peace and thus also raises its voice against the machinations of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the Near and Middle East. The use of force by the United States and NATO in Lebanon, the massive expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean area will encourage Israel to perpetuate the occupation of Leabanese territory and further enforce its settlement policy.

Dr Butrus Ghali expressed the concern of his country about the situation in Europe. It threatens peace in the world and also has a negative effect on the situation in the Near East. Dealing with this region, the Egyptian minister of state emphasized that the withdrawal by Israel from all occupied areas is a precondition for the solution of the Near East conflict. The dangerous situation which has arisen has to be resolved through negotiation. The guest spoke in favor of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people.

Erich Honecker and Dr Butrus Ghali expressed their satisfaction with the state of relations between both states, especially in the economic field. They were in agreement that further opportunities for cooperation do exist. Steady political dialogue can be of use in promoting this.

The GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, and the State Council secretary, Heinz Eichler, took part in the talk. Also present were the ambassadors of the GDR and Egypt, Hans-Juergen Weitz and Salah ad-Din Muhammad ash-Sha'rawi.

FISCHER MEETS SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD292202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Nov (ADN) -- A lively political dialogue is useful, especially in the present, very dangerous international situation, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed in Berlin on Tuesday.

Speaking to Mariano Berdejo Rivera, general director for European and Atlantic Affairs in the Spanish Foreign Ministry, he went on to say that the forthcoming Stockholm conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament must contribute to ending the arms race, to the limitation of arms and disarmament, and thus to the improvement of the international situation, given the commitment of all participants. The GDR is a reliable and predictable partner in this respect.

In the course of the talk, the positive development of relations between the GDR and Spain was noted, and both sides affirmed their intention to undertake further specific steps to develop them.

The Spanish politician also consulted with Fischer's deputy, Kurt Nier, on the same day on current international issues and on bilateral relations.

HONECKER GREETS 'ARAFAT ON SOLIDARITY DAY

LD291113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0317 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 29 Nov (ADN) -- To mark the "International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent warm greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. To mark the same occasion Erich Honecker sent a telegram to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The greetings message to Yasir 'Arafat states: "The GDR is following the dangerous aggravation of the international situation through the most aggressive circles of imperialism with deep concern. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe, which is to take place against the will of the European peoples and all peace-loving people, poses a peace-endangering step of great enormity, which forces the GDR and the other socialist states to take effective countermeasures to guarantee their security.

"In the Middle East and Far East the United States and its allies the Israelis are using numerous means and methods in order to break the fighting will of the Palestinian people to implement their inalienable national rights and in order to force a self-serving political and military diktat on the Arab people.

"The methods being used range from military threats and political blackmail as well as an attempt to split the national and progressive forces in opposition to the imperialist policy and isolate and destroy them one by one, to open aggression." It states: "Israel's continuing aggression with U.S. support against the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and the imperialist efforts to force a separte agreement on the Arab states which ignores their sovereign rights necessitate more urgently than ever the unity and constructive cooperation of all anti-imperialist forces in the region, in particular the strengthening the militant community between the PLO, the Syrian Arab Republic and the patriotic forces of Lebanon."

In the message Erich Honecker emphasizes that the GDR will continue to stand at the side of the Palestinian people in active solidarity.

The telegram to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar states: "The hegemonist intentions of the Israeli aggressor, supported by the most reactionary imperialist forces of the United States, are aimed at turning the Arab states into another battlefield. A dangerous course of this nature poses a grave threat to world peace and is condemned most strongly by the GDR. The current situation demands that these actions, in contravention of international law, must be strongly countered, including with the voice of the United Nations.

"The task of consistently implementing the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council is becoming more urgent than ever.

"The International Palestinian Conference in Geneva, which adopted a program of action to this end, has again emphasized the usefulness of an international conference on the Middle East attended by all interested parties, including the PLO. The implementation of this proposal would be a practical step toward breaking the cycle of force and war in the region."

EVANGELICAL CHURCH PROTESTS PREMILITARY TRAINING

DW291153 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Halle, EPD -- Representatives of the Evangelical Church in central Germany have repeated their criticism that in the "GDR," progress in schools and professional careers has been made dependent on preparedness to participate in firing practice. The situation of Christian young people who are not prepared to do that has been publicly discussed by the Halle Synod of the Saxonian Evangelical Church province. In this connection, several spokesmen complained that the decision of students not to take part in premilitary firing practice repeatedly led to difficulties such as dismissal from school.

Synod members repeated the demand for a civilian alternative to military service in the "GDR" Army. Bishop Christoph Demke (Magdeburg) said that the church must repeatedly point out to the state the constitutional principle of religious freedom and freedom of conscience. It was noted that those high school graduates concluding a vocational training program must expressly commit themselves to taking part in firing practice.

AXEN VISITS JAENSCHWALDE OPEN-PIT MINE

AU231516 East Berlin NEVES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND) -- On 19 and 20 November several SED enterprise delegates conferences were hold in the basic organizations of large enterprises in connection with accountability reports and elections of the party leaderships.

Hermann Axen, Central Committee Politburo member, was present at the meeting of the delegates of the Jaenschwalde open-pit mine. In his remarks Hermann Axen underlined the importance of the achievements of the miners: "Under the slogan 'Guaranteeing a stable energy supply under all conditions and at any time' you are struggling with truly revolutionary energy in a decisive section of our socialist republic to ensure that our party can purposefully continue its policy aimed at securing peace and the well-being of the people despite the aggravated international conditions. The good results of the first 10 months of the 1983 national economic plan assure us that the high goals for November and December in the socialist competition will be achieved. Thus, already in the fourth quarter of this year you are fulfilling the demanding commitment to work in accordance with the plan targets for 1984." The speaker agreed with the statement of the party organization that the "winterproof" rating must be achieved anew every day even when winter readiness has been declared.

Referring to the question of how peace can be preserved in the presently aggravated international situation, the Politburo member stressed: "The military countermeasures which the states of the Warsaw Pact have agreed on in case of the deployment of U.S. missiles by NATO are suitable to bar the main path of imperialism for preparing a new war, that is, to achieve military strategic superiority. This will disillusion the nuclear-war-mad men in the White House and in the Pentagon and secure new positions for peace in the world.

The necessity of our measures are shown by the experiences of history and, recently, the criminal intervention of the United States in Grenada. Defenselessness only encourages the imperialist aggressor." Especially in the present tense world situation, when the class enemy is waging his counteroffensive against socialism, in particular, also against the GDR, our socialist society proves to be a safety bolt against imperialism politically, ideologically, economically, militarily, and morally, and as a bastion of peace and socialism in the heart of our continent.

HONECKER GREETS BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU231420 NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker to Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party:

Dear Comrade Giocondo Dias: On the occasion of your 70th birthday I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

You have devoted your entire life to the struggle of the Brazilian people and its working class for peace, democracy, and social progress. Today the Brazilian communists are in one line with all those forces of your country that are resolutely supporting the implementing of the interests of the workers' class and the democratic basic rights of the working people including the right for the Communist Party to operate legally.

We pay tribute to the important contribution you have made to further developing the traditional relations between Brazilian and German communists in the past years.

I wish you further successes in you responsible function for the benefit of the Brazilian people and our common communist cause and best health and personal well-being.

CHAMBER OF TECHNOLOGY CONCLUDES EIGHTH CONGRESS

AU231450 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- On Saturday in Berlin the Eighth Congress of the Chamber of Technology concluded its work with the adoption of a resolution that defines the further tasks to increase the effectiveness of science and technology until the second half of the eighties and with the election of the leading organs of the engineer organization. Manfred Schubert was again elected president of the Chamber of Technology. In his concluding address he reaffirmed that the members of the Chamber of Technology will contribute to strengthening the republic and solving the most urgent tasks of the present, the securing of peace, with new deeds.

BRIEFS

STORM, FLOOD DAMAGE -- A low front of heavy storms, which is now drawing off over the Baltic Sea, has caused minor floods in the GDR coastal areas, with local water levels rising to 120 cm above normal. In the Rostock overseas port transshipment work had to be suspended temporarily. Yesterday, hurricane-like squalls had caused temporary disruptions in the energy supply of Suhl, Erfurt, Leipzig, and Halle Bezirke. In Halberstadt Kreis two cars were damaged and three persons slightly injured by a fallen tree. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83 DW]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT ISSUE

Latest Andropov Statement

AU291643 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Nov 83 p 5

[Jozsef Szaszi article: "The Deployment"]

[Excerpt] In the past weeks, the parliaments of the West European countries that will serve as the sites of the deployment of missiles took turns in resolving that the missile deployment must be commenced in accordance with the timetable decided on 4 years ago. On the latest occasion -- at the beginning of the week -- it was the Bonn Bundestag that decided in this spirit, and parts of the first Pershings have already arrived in the FRG. This development -- as Yuriy Andropov's statement published in yesterday's newspapers also stresses -- makes a continuation of the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe impossible, because this forum would serve only to disguise U.S. and NATO steps aimed at undermining European and international peace from now on.

Analyzing the situation that has developed from every angle, the Soviet leadership has made officially public all the countermeasures that have been made unavoidable by the beginning of deployment. These include rescinding the deployment moratorium unilaterally assumed by the Soviet Union, and -- in accordance with previous announcements -- deployment of tactical-operational missiles of an extended range on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. This counterstep balances the threat posed by the United States; that is,siting the suitable Soviet devices in areas of the ocean and seas compensates for the threat which the U.S. missiles constitute for the Soviet Union and its allies.

The beginning of deployment and the announced countermeasures close a phase in the history of our continent. We must face the facts: These steps do not diminish tension, but increase it. One must not belittle the dangers, but it would also be a mistake to over-dramatize them.

Yuriy Andropov's statement does not preclude the possibility of continuing -- at another time, on a different basis -- the talks. Politically, it has always been the socialist countries' premise -- and this opinion of theirs has not changed in the wake of the present alarming developments, either -- that, in the last analysis, there is no alternative to the talks.

The Soviet leader clearly establishes three things. The first is that "the Soviet countersteps will remain strictly within the limits dictated by the NATO countries' steps." That is to say that there will be no question of over-reacting: The Soviet Union and its allies will do only as much as is utterly unavoidable to prevent an upsetting of the military equilibrium. The second is that, should the United States and its NATO allies be prepared to return to the initial situation preceding deployment of intermediate-range European nuclear devices, the Soviet Union would also be ready to restore the situation that prevailed prior to the deployment. Last, the statement leaves no doubt either that the Soviet Union now, as before, is in favor of the most radical solution possible of the issue of European nuclear armaments. And this can be achieved only through negotiations. Those who are familiar with the history of the Geneva Eurostrategic forum know well that, as one of its negotiating variants, Moscow has also submitted a program whose implementation would make our continent truly free of intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

The beginning of deployment and the interruption of the Geneva talks constitute an unfavorable development for not only the socialist countries, but also the entire population of our continent. However, East-West contacts have not broken down by any means.

The dialogue continues at the level of politicians and heads of state and takes shape in economic, cultural, touristic, and other relations among the European countries. Even if the latest round of the arms race does strike a blow to the detente process, the achievements of detente cannot be removed with one stroke of the pen and a single parliamentary vote. The dialogue continues on military issues as well: The interruption of the Geneva talks further enhances the significance of the Stockholm conference that is to open in January and the responsibility of the participants there.

The contents of the concluding lines of Yuriy Andropov's most recent highly important statement justify optimism in any case: The Soviet leadership will continue to do everything possible to avert the danger of war and preserve peace for those living today and for future generations.

Romanian Declaration Reported

AU291206 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[MTI roundup of reactions to 24 November statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "Guaranteeing the Security of the Socialist Community Is the Goal of the Soviet Union; Government Positions and Views on Andropov's Statement"]

[Excerpt] At a joint session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and the State Council and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania on 25 November, a declaration was adopted that urges a halt to the deployment of missiles in Europe and recommends top-level Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

The declaration states that the beginning of the missile deployment in Western Europe is at variance with the will of peoples and the pronouncements of scientists and several Western parliaments. It was due to this situation that the Soviet Union regarded further participation in the Geneva talks devoted to intermediate-range missiles as impossible.

The Romanian declaration would deem it as necessary primarily to halt the placement of additional new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and to store the nuclear devices that have already been delivered to the FRG and Great Britain. The declaration urges that neither side implement the measures that have been set in motion in recent days or the measures that have been decided upon.

Geneva Talks Discussed

LD292126 Budapest Domestic Television in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The Soviet and U.S. delegations negotiating about the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons held a plenary session in Geneva today.

[Unidentified commentator] Let there be no misunderstanding, the current talks in Geneva are not on medium-range missiles in Europe but rather about the strategic weapons of the two great powers, the USSR and the United States. In other words, these are the weapons that are described, generally-speaking, as intercontinental missiles. The beginning of the deployment of U.S. Euromissiles has brought to an end only the other series of talks held in Geneva, those dealing with the reduction or banning of medium-range missiles.

In the view of many people, the current talks may possibly be extended to include also the subject of the Euromissiles; after all, they also serve strategic purposes. This means that although tensions have increased with the beginning of the deployment of U.S. missiles, the opportunities for and forums of talks have not disappeared.

KADAR DEPARTS FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO BERLIN

LD291858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, left for a friendly visit to Berlin in the early evening.

MARJAI RETURNS USSR FROM 'ECONOMIC DAYS' CEREMONY

LD290004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Cooperation with the socialist countries, first and foremost the USSR, is of decisive significance in Hungary's economic achievements. This was stressed by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai in a speech he gave at the opening of "Hungarian Economic Days" in Moldavia, at a ceremony held in Kishinev. The deputy premier emphasized that amidst the current complex economic conditions, cooperation within CEMA has a stabilizing role in the development of its member-countries. The USSR, with which Hungary conducts one-third of its trade, plays a decisive part in Hungarian foreign trade. Further impetus can be lent to the development of relations by new forms, such as the strengthening of separate contacts with the four Soviet republics of Moldavia, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The aim is to explore new resources and the development of direct contacts, Jozsef Marjai said. He added that the "Hungarian Economic Days" had already brought the first results.

Having completed his visit to Moldavia, the Hungarian deputy premier has arrived home.

ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST

LD232055 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 23 (MTI) -- A delegation of the General Union of Italian Workers (CGIL) headed by Secretary-General Luciano Lama and including Secretary Ottaviano del Turco and International Affairs Department head Michele Magno, visited Budapest on the invitation of SZOT, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions [words indistinct].

The delegation held talks with SZOT General Secretary Sandor Gaspar, and Luciano Lama met with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

In a sincere and friendly meeting Hungarian and Italian trade unionists discussed economic [words indistinct] trade unions in their respective countries, the situation and importance of the international trade union movement, and questions of peace and (?disarmament).

Concern was expressed over the strain in international trade union relations, and the weakening of confidence in East-West [word indistinct]. They confirmed that in trade union work priority should be given to promoting the cause of peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation.

It was agreed that the [words indistinct] a military solution to international political differences should be resolutely opposed, and replaced by a dialogue, negotiations and confidence, the indispensable means of an equitable and international system of relations.

SZOT and CGIL express concern over the mounting arms buildup and [words indistinct] is putting an (?enormous financial) burden on the world and exacerbating the economic crisis.

The unions were convinced that in our nuclear age survival can only be assured by arms control and the maximum lowering of arms levels. It was considered that the plan to site new missiles in Western Europe should be cancelled and missiles in existence destroyed.

SZOT and CGIL call on all European trade unions to mobilize the membership to support peace on the basis of equal security with the ultimate aim of universal and verifiable nuclear disarmament.

Through their relations with other trade unions, SZOT and CGIL are to take steps to organize a [word indistinct] for trade unions of Eastern and Western Europe on European peace and disarmament.

The CGIL delegation left Budapest Wednesday.

ALUMINUM SMELTING NUCLEAR POWER PLANT DISCUSSED

LD281906 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] With the easing of the world economic recession that can now be felt, the mode of development of Hungarian aluminum production needs a decisive solution. The key question of the decision is that of energy. More precisely, the issue here is whether Hungarian aluminum should be smelted in the Soviet Union as it has been or (?should we build an aluminum foundry here). The argument for cooperation with the Soviet Union is that the Hungarian energy balance is not burdened with the rather large demand that accompanies aluminum production. Domestic aluminum production is supported by the expanding nuclear power station at Paks.

It is well-known that after a nearly year-long trial run, the first 440-MW block of the first Hungarian nuclear power station at Paks was inaugurated a month ago. However, construction building has not ended; through 1990, three more blocks will be gradually completed, and then this nuclear power station will provide nearly 20 percent of Hungarian electric energy production.

The rather stable [as heard] energy supplies of recent years almost make me say that the first unit of the power station was completed at the best possible time. However, first plans were produced much earlier. At the beginning of the 1960's, I read in our newspapers that the Hungarian nuclear power station would operate by the end of the decade. [words indistinct] The nuclear power station that was planned has been completed, but in Bulgaria, not in Hungary. The Balkan country built the power station and it is still operating excellently today.

The first oil-price explosion then finally decided that the Hungarian power station had to be built. The first block in Paks was built after considerable delay and at much greater cost than planned, it has cost more than 100 billion forints. It is true the extra safety applicances contributed significantly to the cost overruns, but these once and for all took the wind out of the sails of the opponents of nuclear power stations. This is the history of the first Hungarian nuclear power station.

Concerning its economic role, suffice it to say that some neighboring countries maintain winter electricity supply only by enforced limits; I cannot even say without looking it up when there was a need for this in Hungary. Undoubtedly the most expensive investment today is the building of power stations. On the other hand, energy is the basis of every kind of production -- industrial, agricultural, or any other.

LOSONCZI VISITS BUDAPEST DISTRICT 29 NOV

LD292327 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Pal Losonczi spent his working day today in Budapest's 16th District.

The president of the Presidential Council was received at the district party committee by the district leaders, who briefed Pal Losonczi about the suburb's development, as well as about their current plans and decades-old problems.

The next stop in the morning's itinerary was the factory of electronic measuring instruments, where the president of the Presidential Council listened to the briefing by the leaders of the enterprise.

Having completed the visit to the factory, Pal Losonczi met the members of the district party executive committee, and the working day of the president of the Presidential Council ended today with an informal discussion that lasted more than 2 hours.

BRIEFS

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS -- Budapest, November 27 (MTI) -- Invited by the Hungarian National Assembly, a delegation of the Spanish Parliament arrived in Budapest Sunday night, headed by Leopoldo Torres Bourseault, first vice-president of the Congress of Deputies. This is the first official visit to Hungary of a Spanish parliamentary delegation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 28 Nov 83 LD]

PORTUGUESE TU LEADER -- Budapest, November 22 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the Presidium of the National Trade Union Council, a Portuguese trade union delegation led by Armando Teixeira da Silva, coordinating secretary of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers, visited Hungary between November 17 and 22. The delegation held talks with Sandor Gaspar, SZOT general secretary. In a cordial atmosphere the Hungarian and Portuguese union leaders gave briefs on the situation of the trade union movement in their respective countries, topical issues of the international trade union movement, and agreed to further strengthen cooperation between the Hungarian unions and the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers. Armando Teixeira da Silva informed Hungarian union officials on the Portuguese trade union movement and answered questions. The delegation left Hungary Tuesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 22 Nov 83 LD]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIA -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, held talks in his office on 4 November with Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who arrived in our country on the occasion of the inauguration of the first unit of the Paks Nuclear Power Plant. At the meeting they reviewed the main trends for further development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation and the common tasks concerning the strengthening of socialist integration. In addition, they exchanged views on the experiences in further developing their countries' systems of economic management. Present at the talks was Boncho Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA -- The Hungarian radio signed a cooperation agreement with the Ljubljana and Sarajevo radios on 4 November. Both documents contain common tasks for further exchange in musical and dramatic programs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 83 p 8 AU]

30 PERCENT DROP IN MEAT SUPPLY PREDICTED

LD282338 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The large drop in the number of farm animals has now been reflected in the contract purchasing of animals for slaughter, mainly pigs. It is true that in the first 9 months of 1983 deliveries of pigs for slaughter were only 5 percent lower than in the same period of 1982, but since September the contract purchasing of animals for slaughter has been steadily decreasing. Experts claim that it could be 30 percent lower in this quarter than in the same period of 1982. Experts also believe that an increase in contract purchasing for meat will be possible in a year's time since the trend in agriculture is toward a return to previous higher levels. However, the development of this trend will depend on the prospects of importing high-protein animal feed.

Meat Rationing 'Ruled Out'

LD292053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] A meeting has been held at the headquarters of the Polish INTERPRESS agency between Minister Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, and foreign journalists. Foreign correspondents' questions concerned Polish economic problems, consultations over the proposed price rises, and rationing of fats. Minister Urban said, among other things, that efforts are being made to intensify livestock procurement and that the possibility of smaller meat rations is being ruled out. He also said that during the consultations on price rises the greatest concern is being voiced by pensioners. This will be taken into account by the leadership of the country. He also added that Project 1-A [projekt jeden A] has met with great approval.

ECONOMIC RESULTS THROUGH OCTOBER OUTLINED

LD181128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] For the first time in 4 years a 3-4 percent increase in national income will take place, Professor Wieslaw Sadowski, president of the Main Statistical Office [GUS] reported at a press conference devoted to the discussion of the economic results in the last 10 months. He pointed out that in October Poland's economic situation was defined by the following phenomena and processes: Production and productivity in the socialized Economy sector was higher than last year and construction and assembly production was at the level of last year. The harvest of staple agricultural produce was higher than last year, excluding the lower potato harvest. Contract purchasing of pigs and cattle for slaughter was lower than last year but, on the other hand, contract purchasing of poultry increased. At the same time the decline of animal breeding is gradually slowing down.

In comparison with October 1982 there has been a fall in number of apartments commissioned for use, but in the 10 months of this year the number of commissioned apartments was higher than in the same period last year. In trade, there has been an increase both in imports and exports. Wages grew faster than productivity, and at the same time the growth of income was higher than the growth in retail price. Retail sales of goods have increased and the continuity of rationed goods has been assured, but the supplies of many industrial goods were smaller than demand for them.

Here are some GUS statistics: In the 10 months of this year 94,500 apartments were commissioned, that is over 12 percent more than last year. There was an increase of coal extraction -- both lignite and hard coal -- as well as an increase in the production of electricity, agricultural machinery, cars, and fertilizers. The average monthly wage in the socialized economy sector amounted in October to Z14,189, with the average wage increasing by nearly 2 percent in comparison with September. The monetary income of the population amounted in October to over Z380 billion, and expenditure to Z347.5 billion. Thus the monetary reserves have increased since the beginning of this year by nearly Z263 billion. The cost of living in the period from January to September of this year increased by about 25 percent in comparison with the same period of 1982.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS STATE OF EMERGENCY BILL

LD291104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The bill on the state of emergency is being considered by the Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and for Legislative Work, with the participation of representatives from the National Defense Commission. Deputies discussed detailed solutions of the proposed law. It was decided that the possibility of introducing the state of emergency in areas smaller than voivodships should be retained, for example, in parishes or towns. The civic rights that might be temporarily suspended or restricted were also defined extensively. Issues connected with possible internment during a state of emergency were discussed.

WALESA WIFE 'PROBABLY' TO RECEIVE PASSPORT

LD300933 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Lech Walesa's wife probably will have no difficulty in receiving her passport and making the trip to accept the Nobel Prize, Jerzy Urban said in answer to a question during the weekly meeting with foreign journalists. The government press spokesman added that the passport authorities are considering granting a passport to Tadeusz Mazowiecki under the same procudure.

Urban was also asked about the reactions of members of the former Social Self-Defense Committee and leadership of NSZZ Solidarity, who are under arrest, to the proposal for them to leave Poland for several years. Jerzy Urban said reactions are varied. There is only one example of a negative decision submitted in writing.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS AWARDS CEREMONY

LD292149 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] the Wielki Theater in Warsaw; a ceremony for the presentation of awards granted by the minister of national defense on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army to scientists and artists working on armed forces and defense related subjects. Prizes were awarded to persons who made a permanent contribution to the development of Polish science and culture and to the defense might of the state. Prizes and awards were presented by General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. The ceremony was attended by Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and the arts, and by members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense.

JARUZELSKI, SIWICKI ADDRESS SOLDIERS, WORKERS

Jaruzelski Speech

AU291653 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Nov 83 p 1

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the National Defense Commission given at a military assembly of the Otokar Jarosz Fifth Mechanized Kolobrzeg Regiment on 23 November in Szczecin]

[Text] Soldiers: my dear comrades in arms:

Some 40 years ago I stood in the ranks of the Fifth Regiment at the Sielce camp on the Oka as a young soldier for the first time. I stood before you for the second time some 26 years ago, as commander of the 12th division which also comprises the Fifth Regiment.

Today I stand before you for the third time in order to hand over my duties of minister of national defense into the worthy hands of an excellent soldier and commander, my comrade in arms and great friend -- Florian Siwicki. I am here today, on a day that I think is so important and one that moves me deeply in the belief that I should be among you today and stand before the ranks of my Fifth Regiment, among its oldest and its youngest soldiers, in order to join with you symbolically in thought and in heart, with our entire Armed Forces, my beloved Armed Forces, to join with all their soldiers, all the generations of soldiers, and express my deep esteem and regard for them, send them my sincere thanks for the good and conscientious way in which they perform their soldierly duty, for the trust they showed our party and the people's authorities. I am also standing before your ranks because you are inheriting the most beautiful traditions of our Armed Forces along with the tradition founded on the road of combat, a road on which the best among us have remained forever -- both the best from the Fifth Regiment, whose ashes are at rest along the combat route, as well as those whose ashes are at rest at the Siekierki cemetery which is, of course, so near by. I stand here before you on this Szczecin soil in order also to stress in this way how great a victory and how historical an acievement the recovery of the western lands of the Piast dynasty -- our rightful borders -- is for People's Poland, which is just entering its 40th year, and in order to ensure that these lands will never again be set foot on and that the soldier of the PPR stands guard and will stand guard over this land in fraternal, allied ranks with the Soviet Army and other Warsaw Pact armies.

I stand on this soil to express my gratitude and respect to the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia who raised Poland from ruins and ashes. They raised this land and also raised old Polish Szczecin. Keep a faithful watch over the Odra my dear soldiers, and be constantly worthy of the best traditions of our Polish arms.

Long live our glorious Fifth Regiment! Long live the people's Polish Armed Forces! Long live Poland!

Siwicki Address

AU291917 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Nov 83 p 2

[Speech by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, given at a military assembly of the Otokar Jarosz Fifth Mechanized Kolobrzeg Regiment on 23 November in Szczecin]

[Text] Citizen General, soldiers of the Otokar Jarosz Fifth Mechanized Kolobrzeg Regiment:

I stand here today in this military assembly together with you on this western border of the republic. It is not by chance that we are here with the Fifth Mechanized Kolobrzeg Regiment honoring and paying our best military respect to the chairman of the National Defense Commission and the commander of the Armed Forces of the PPR Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

For it is with this regiment that the general fought in Pulawy, through the battles for Warsaw, the Pomeranian Rampart, and from Kolobrzeg to the Elbe. He was a front line soldier and literally went through the ordeal of fire and water with your predecessors. He restored the lands of the Piast Dynasty together with others in the heat of the battle precisely here on the coast of the Baltic and the shore of the Odra and it was here where several years later he commanded the 12th Mechanized Division.

The turn of the next military generation has come and it is not you, our young comrades in arms, who have inherited the honor of carrying out the defense of Polish Szczecin, because this defense is essential. The black clouds of the imperialist threat are hovering over the world.

The Polish home is also under threat. NATO countries are dangerously intensifying the arms race and deploying lethal new missiles not far from our home -- Poland -- bringing us closer to the brink of a nuclear disaster.

On top of this, yesterday's decision approving the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG, the revachist and revisionist demands of West German compatriot associations, the political and military adventurism of the United States which is aimed at striking at peace, all this confirms the fact that a soldier's combat alertness is just as essential in Poland today as it was when your predecessors mapped out Poland's western border and then guarded its safety a few kilometers from here. Be worthy successors in the performance of your military duty.

We have all the right conditions in which to perform the tasks facing the Armed Forces, as we have been doing till now.

We are filled with optimism by the fact that we will be under the command of a soldier who has been the minister of national defense for many years, a commander of high caliber, an outstanding Pole, and a man of great heart and exceptional intelligence.

Our Armed Forces are rich in educational and training experience as well as in the skill needed to organize their cadres. This is, above all, due to the Armed Forces' ideological and moral cohesion and also the discipline of their ranks. We have recently passed a stringent test in connection with this. We have proved that we are able to and can defend the rights of our people to live in peace and order in a safe, independent Poland. Our great value is the historically shaped patriotism of the Polish soldier, which stems from his devotion to service, as well as his ability to make sacrifices for the sake of the public good, his permanent organic bond with the people resulting from the socialist nature of our Army, a bond which we are an inseparable, integral part of, and this is the basic source of our strength.

An important feature of our defense capability is the fact that we are part of the closely-knit, allied ranks of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces whose main strength is the defensive power of the Soviet Army. This increases our combat capability and guarantees that the Polish pople and the socialist homeland is safe and secure.

I am sure that we will manage to take advantage of these values in our daily military service.

I am counting on you, the soldiers, while performing my duties in this new office of minister of national defense. I am convinced that I will also feel your support during our mutual service of the homeland and the people.

Allow me, dear comrades in arms, to assure the commander of the PPR Armed Forces in your presence and in the presence of the combat banner of the Fifth Mechanized Kolobrzeg Regiment, as well as in the name of the whole of the Armed Forces, that we will keep our military oath in every situation and that our highest and only goal is the devoted service of the people and socialist Poland.

CSSR'S HUSAK ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 30 NOV

LD301218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0955 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Good morning ladies and gentlemen. This is Okecie Airport in Warsaw. In just a moment a special aircraft from Prague will land here and we shall witness the welcoming ceremony for the Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The official friendship visit will last for 2 days.

The Czech Airlines aircraft from Prague has just landed. The door to the plane has opened and an air-hostess has appeared at the door. First meetings will take place in a moment. The head of diplomatic services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Czechoslovak ambassador in Poland will board the aircraft to invite Gustav Husak and the accompanying officials to the welcoming ceremony. About 1,500 citizens of Warsaw have gathered at the airport.

The guest is now welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. They present flowers to Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal. Wojciech Jaruzelski is now introducing representatives of the supreme party and government authorities to Gustav Husak. The following are present: Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy premier; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Supreme Committee and deputy premier; Josef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and deputy premier; Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa; Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers; Zenon Komender, chairman of the board of the PAX Association and deputy premier; Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier; and Andrzej Jedynak, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Gustav Husak introduces members of his delegation to Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Let me remind you that Gustav Husak is accompanied on his journey to Poland by the following: Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czechoslovak Government; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier; Jindrich Rehorek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and [first deputy] minister of foreign affairs; Bohuslav Kuncera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia; Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party and deputy chairman of the Czech National Council; and Jiri Divis, Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

And so the welcoming ceremony has drawn to an end.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH USSR ASSESSED

LD292113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Talks held in Warsaw by the Soviet party and state delegation on economic topics, which lasted 2 days, have now ended. Many important agreements on Polish-Soviet cooperation have been signed. After signing the documents in the Office of the Council of Ministers, deputy premiers and chairmen of the Planning Commissions of the Soviet Union and Poland, Nikolay Baybakov and Manfred Gorywoda, made statements to our reporter:

[Begin Baybakov recording in Russian fading into superimposed Polish translation] Among the documents signed the most important one is the agreement on construction of the Kobryn-Brest-Warsaw gas pipeline. The second agreement is on participation of the Soviet Union in completion of the construction of three Polish metallurgical plants, four coke oven banks at the Katowice steelworks, and the rolled section plant at the Pokoj steelworks. Our participation consists in granting Poland goods' credit amounting to over R500 million, including R130 million in supplies of machinery and equipment, and the rest in articles of general use. After completion of these projects, in the years 1986-87, the Soviet Union will supply Poland with natural gas and the Polish side will supply coke and metallurgic products to the Soviet Union in exchange.

Additional deliveries of natural gas will be of great importance not only for the Polish chemical and fertilizer industry but also as a potential alternative source of fuel for the motor industry. The new pipeline will double the capacity of the existing gas pipelines between the Soviet Union and Poland.

The United States and other NATO countries, imposing sanctions and economic restrictions against Poland and other socialist countries, are trying to break the Polish economy. Those plans have not been fulfilled although, unfortunately, they have brought considerable losses. The community of socialist countries is doing everything to reduce dependence on capitalist countries. The plans to deepen mutual cooperation between our states, based, among other things, on increasing mutual supplies and on cooperation in the development of every state, are helping in achieving this aim. [end recording]

[Begin Gorywoda recording] The agreements just signed make it possible to complete the discontinued investments for which we haven't got our own means. Secondly -- and this is their basic significance -- these agreements create prospects for the development of Polish economy, especially for the metallurgy and chemical industries. This perspective is based on the creation of certain possibilities of natural gas supplies for the Polish economy. Today the lack of natural gas is creating the main obstacle in the development of the Polish chemical and metallurgical industries. The agreement just signed on the construction of the Kobryn-Brest-Warsaw pipeline and on the exchange of coke and gas between Poland and the Soviet Union creates possibilities for potentially doubling supplies of Soviet gas to Poland. Therefore, it creates possibilities for the further development of the metallurgical and chemical industries without which the development of the economy is impossible. Thus, the great significance and satisfaction with the signing of this agreement. [end recording]

The Soviet delegation was received by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who was also present at the ceremony of signing the documents. Many current and potential problems of economic cooperation were discussed. The course and dates of mutual consultations on coordinating the National Economic Plans of Poland and the Soviet Union for the years 1986-1990 were agreed.

USTINOV ARTICLE, POLAND'S DEFENSE ROLE VIEWED

AU291218 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 83 p 9

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "The Soviet Policy for the Defense of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Today, as the adventurist activites of the Reagan administration are intensifying the threat of war in the world with every passing day, we can hear the voice of caution from the Soviet Union more and more often. On Saturday Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, voiced his opinion on this matter for the second time in less than 2 weeks.

The whole of D. Ustinov's article reminds us of two integrally related truths, just as do so many other statements made by leading CPSU activists. The USSR's entire policy was and is geared to taking realistic measures in the defense of peace for fundamental reasons, as well as for the purpose of the building up and the further development of the first socialist country in the world. At the same time, however, the Soviet Union will not allow itself to be either intimidated or blackmailed. It will not allow the creation of a one-sided imperialist supremacy and it has the means to do this. As Yuriy Andropov said, "The defense capability of our country is on such a level that we would not advise anyone to undertake a test of strength."

Poland is intensely interested in the defense of world peace. Its friendship and alliance with the USSR are also a guarantee of our defense strength against imperialism which, as past years have shown in particular, is ruthlessly attacking our country as well. Reagan's military preparations are also aimed at Poland. Statements like the one made by Marshal Ustinov must, therefore, be met in Poland with an extensive response and great understanding.

OLSZOWSKI CONTINUES VISIT TO INDOCHINA

For media coverage of the visit of Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, to Indonesia and Thailand, see the appropriate country sections of the 29 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

EDITORIAL CITES RCP DECLARATION ON MISSILES

AU281510 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 83 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "A Highly Responsible Appeal to Reason and an Extensive, Realistic, and Constructive Program of Actions to Safeguard Europe and All Mankind from the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] In his rousing speech at the Grand National Assembly concerning the very grave dangers created by the escalation of the nuclear arms race, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "The peoples must be told the truth frankly and honestly!" This request was once again expressed in the declaration of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. At this time of decision, when extremely serious events in international life have paved the way for an intensified nuclear arms race, thus augmenting the threat of nuclear catastrophe, socialist Romania reasserted, through the document adopted by the party-state leadership, its resolute, clear, and principled position and its steadfast desire for peace, and has once again given proof of its sense of great responsibility for the cause of peace in Europe and in the world and for the fate of all mankind.

It can be stated that the declaration adopted is a document combining clear-sightedness and objectivity with a spirit of initiative and a capability to advance constructive and realistic proposals, and with forceful and mobilizing appeals to practical, immediate, and concrete action.

These are traits which fully reflect the defining characteristics of the bold thinking and untiring activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our party secretary general and president of the republic, who plays the decisive role in mapping out and implementing all our party-state domestic and foreign policies. As is well known, for many years Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been working with exceptional energy and perseverence to reveal the enormous risks inherent in the nuclear arms race, to activate mankind's consciousness, and to mobilize the nations to struggle to defend peace and safeguard their own existence.

Once again life has fully confirmed the correctness of the positions and views, and the reasonable character of the proposals and initiatives advanced by our party-state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, remove and scrap the existing ones, and free the continent from all nuclear weapons, thus consolidating the peace and security of all nations on our continent and throughout the world.

Until now, too, Europe was the most strongly armed continent, the site of almost all mass destruction weapons, including nuclear ones capable of turning all of Europe and the entire planet into a radioactive desert several times over.

In view of this situation, when reason and political lucidity required cutbacks in missiles, the nuclear arms race was again escalated. Thus, ignoring public opinion and the will of the peoples, new U.S. intermediate-range missiles have begun arriving and are being installed in Great Britain and in the FRG. Other NATO countries, too, have announced that they will begin deploying U.S. missiles as scheduled.

In these conditions and as a result of the fact that certain West European countries have given their accord to the deployment of U.S. missiles, which the United States is already engaged in, the Soviet Union decided to withdraw from the Geneva negotiations on the problem of nuclear missiles in Europe, and has canceled the moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the European part of its territory.

The Soviet Union also announced that it will step up preparatory work for the deployment of longer-range tactical and operational missiles in the GDR and the CSSR, and that it will deploy corresponding weapons in certain ocean and sea areas.

Thus, the very first practical measures have already led to a considerable increase in arms and in the danger of confrontation, and have increased already incalculable risks to mankind's peace and existence. This shows how completely correct Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was and is in his view that missile deployment does not contribute to security but, on the contrary, seriously accentuates international insecurity. It has now become even clearer that all the measures of the past few days will only push Europe and all mankind to the brink of the nuclear precipice.

This is, needless to say, a grave situation; however, it is still not too late to preempt the catastrophe. Along this line it can be said that all political factors can take an example from the unbending determination with which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and socialist Romania refuse to accept the slide toward a destructive conflagration with fatalism and resignation. The declaration of the Political Executive Committee, the State Council, and the government expresses Romania's firm conviction that there is still time now to halt this course, that there are still opportunities, and that everything possible must be done to realize them. This is an active attitude, far removed from any passiveness, and a concrete expression of responsibility and humanitarianism.

The declaration of the Executive Political Committee, the State Council, and the government is not, however, merely an appeal to action; it clearly defines the decisive directions and key measures that must be taken at present. Thus, it primarily highlights the need to halt all deployments of U.S. missiles in Europe; to store away the missiles already brought to the FRG and Great Britain, and to cancel the delivery of new missiles to West European countries. It also stresses that the USSR must revise its measures, and halt all preparations for the deployment of intermediate-range missiles, also in the GDR and CSSR.

At the same time, the United States and the USSR must resume their negotiations in Geneva with a view to reaching an agreement on halting the deployment of new missiles and removing and scrapping the existing ones.

All the above proposals constitute a clear, realistic, and concrete program of action capable of immediately easing the gravity of the present situation. It is undeniable that the measures proposed by Romania are directly in keeping with the most vital aspirations and the major interests of the European peoples, and that they offer a clear path toward a general accord likely to effectively remove the nuclear threat.

However, the proposals presented in the declaration of our party-state bodies are not limited to the immediate future, nor aimed just at temporarily halting the nuclear escalation in Europe. They also feature long-term actions capable of bringing about a comprehensive solution of the problem of nuclear arms on the continent. It thus contains a series of measures aimed at greatly developing international dialogue designed above all to find viable solutions to halt the deployment of new missiles and remove and scrap the ones in place, in keeping with the interests of all nations. Similarly, the declaration contains proposals to organize this year a meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States and organize early next year a summit meeting between the president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the President of the United States. Naturally, the problem of missiles in Europe is of direct and vital interest not just to the two nuclear powers, but also to the other members of the existing alliances, and in fact to all the European countries. In view of this reality, it is quite reasonable to request the convening this year of a consultative meeting of the foreign ministers of the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-states.

Similarly, the declaration also suggests that in parallel with the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States there should be a consultative conference of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact member-states to discuss the proposals of the Soviet Union and of the United States and to contribute to the achievement of an accord at the negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The declaration also proposes a reactivation of the Vienna negotiations on forces reduction in central Europe, so that next year a mutually acceptable solution can be achieved; a considerable contribution along this line can be made by a conference of NATO and Warsaw Pact member-states.

The vital interests of all nations require that reason triumph at this crucial time for the fate of Europe and of the entire world, and that utmost care be taken to protect the European continent and all mankind from catastophe. Given the present circumstances, the major interests of mankind and of safeguarding people's lives and the civilization created by human genius over the course of thousands of years, must be placed above all else. Indeed, nothing is more important than peace and life -- nature's supreme creation. In the name of these noble ideals, it is urgently necessary to return to the negotiating table and to replace confrontation with constructive political dialogue. No matter how complex problems may be now, when we are still at the beginning stage of the deployment of new missiles, it is surely much easier to find formulas and solutions conducive to agreement now rather than later, when the new arms systems have been installed on a large scale. Everything possible must be done now to halt the deployment of new missiles and to continue the negotiations, and during the negotiations nothing should be done that can prevent a solution in keeping with peoples' expectations.

As is known, even before the events of the past few days, various proposals bearing the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement were on the table of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. That makes it even more important to put aside all other considerations and to immediately return to the negotiations and resume the talks -- in a constructive and receptive spirit, and, above all, with the political will to reach agreement. It is obvious that no one stands to gain from the breakdown in the negotiations and that absence of dialogue cannot generate any solution; on the contrary, it will exacerbate the threat to peace and to peoples' lives.

That is why it can be stated that all mankind's consciousness forcefully demands, as a supreme requirement of the present and in an ardent and impassioned appeal: Halt the deployment of nuclear missiles, let reason speak, and resume negotiations in order to remove all nuclear weapons from Europe and free the continent and the world from the nightmare of nuclear destruction!

Europe, the old cradle of culture and civilization, must remain the common heritage of its nations and of the entire world, to which it is inseparably linked through common fate. And no effort can be too great for this noble and supreme ideal. This is the profoundly humanitarian sense of the appeal contained in the declaration of our party-state bodies. This is an appeal reinforced by the firm resolve of socialist Romania and of the Romanian people to spare no effort and to intensify and strengthen their cooperation with the other nations and other European states to remove the nuclear threat, so that all the European peoples can devote their energies to peaceful construction and to building a future of peace and prosperity.

PRIME MINISTER DASCALESCU VISITS NORTH KOREA

For reportage on the 25-28 November visit of Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including his meeting with DPRK President Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 30 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF OMANI MINISTER OF STATE

Ceausescu Receives 'Abdallah

AU281859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1454 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/11/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 28 Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, who paid an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. On the occasion, friendly salutes were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Oman's Sultan Qabus Ibn Said.

During the interview, the wish was expressed to take further action to expand the relations of collaboration between Romania and Oman, relations grounded on equality of rights, mutual esteem and respect. The conviction was expressed that the expansion and intensification of the cooperation between the two countries was in the interests of the Romanian and Omani people, of the cause of peace, security, national independence and international cooperation.

Questions were also approached of the international political life. Both sides expressed deep concern over the deterioration of the world political climate, the mounting tension in Europe, in the Middle East and in other parts of the world, and the need was stressed for intensified actions of the part of all states and peoples, of the progressive forces everywhere to halt the deterioration of the international life, promote a policy of peace, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, of detente, collaboration and peace, put an end to interstate conflicts and solve them by exclusively peaceful means, through negotiations. The serious danger was emphasized posed to the peace of Europe and of the whole world by the deployment of the new medium-range missiles in Europe, the need being highlighted to consider the will of the public opinion and of the peoples which do not want nuclear weapons and which, in great mass demonstrations and actions, declare for halting the emplacement of the new missiles, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for freeing the continent from all kinds of nuclear weapons.

In connection with the situation in the Middle East, the importance was brought to the fore of intensified efforts to establish a global, just and durable peace in the area through a political solution, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination -- to the setting up of an independent state of its own included -- the safeguarding of the security of all the states in the region. The significance was also stressed of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, of the observance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state, of the achievement of a broad national reconciliation of the political and social forces in that country, so that the Lebanese people should solve its problems by itself. At the same time, the importance was highlighted of an undelayed cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq and of the achievement of a passage to solving existing problems through negotiations and talks. At the same time, concern was expressed over the disensions cropped up of late within the "Al Fatah" organization and the Palestinian movement in general, with emphasis on the need to surmount them and strengthen the unity of the PLO in the interests of the joint fight of the Palestinian people, of peace in the Middle East and the world over.

The determination of Romania and of Oman was reiterated to develop bilateral relations and intensify cooperation in an international plane, while making an active contribution to the just, democratic settlement of the major issues of the international life, to the promotion of peace, security and cooperation throughout the world. The talks passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Andrei Meets 'Abdallah

AU281850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1503 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1983 -- On Monday, November 28, the official talks concluded in Bucharest between the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of state for foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah.

During the last round of talks, the domains were convenanted for the expansion of the collaboration and the measures were agreed upon to deepen the economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries and intensify the Romanian-Omani commercial exchanges.

The possibilities were also highlighted of strengthening the cooperation between Romania and Oman on an international plane, with a view to enhancing the two countries' contribution to the resolution of the major problems confronting mankind. It was assessed that the expansion of the Romanian-Omani bilateral and international collaboration served the interests of the two peoples and was to the benefit of the cause of peace, detente, security and understanding the world over. The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere.

GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION VISITS, SIGNS ACCORD

AU281907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1983 -- A delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) led by Vasco Cabral, member of the Political Bureau, permanent secretary of the CC of the PAIGC, paid a visit to Romania over November 21-28. During their Romanian sojourn, the delegation had talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, of the GTUCR [General Trade Unions Conferderation of Romania] Central Council, the CC of the UCY, [Union of Communist Youth] the National Women's Council and the Bihor County Committee of the RCP, and paid visits to economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in Giurgiu and Bihor Counties.

The delegation were received by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the secretary-general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau, Joao Bernardo Vieira. During the interview, information was exchanged on the main concerns of the two parties as well as on current international issues. During the visit, a cooperation agreement was signed between the RCP and the PAIGC.

CEAUSESCU CABLES LEBANESE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251630 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, Beirut:

On the 40th anniversary of the achievement of state independence by the republic of Lebanon, I want to extend warm congratulations and best wishes.

I take this opportunity to reiterate Romania's support for efforts aimed at strengthening the cease-fire agreement, at the total withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon, at a broad national reconicliation among all Lebanese forces, and at ensuring the country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity, and aimed at completely achieving peace and tranquility for the Lebanese people.

I am convinced that relations of close cooperation between our countries will continue to develop both at a bilateral and international level to the benefit of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples and of the cause of peace and security throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PROGRAM ON INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY ISSUED

AU292057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/11/1983 -- A programme for higher labour productivity and better organization of work according to norms over 1983-1985 and until 1990 has been released in Bucharest.

The programme sets as a main target the achievement of an over twofold higher labour productivity in the national industry in 1990 than in 1980, as to 1.9 times envisaged by the directives of the twelfth RCP congress.

A more marked growth of labour productivity in the national industry, as stipulated by the programme, shall be achieved by states.

Over 1983-1985 labour productivity growth rates shall be intensified so that a 41-per-cent growth rate should be achieved in 1985 as to 1980, superior to that envisaged by the five-year plan. In the processing industry, labour productivity shall rise by 45.4 per cent as to 1980. Over this period, action shall be taken for a broad promotion of technical progress through the priority development of the industrial branches which provide for a higher processing and capitalization degree of material resources, the application of new technologies and the modernization of existing ones, a higher mechanization and automation degree of production processes, the manufacture of new products with lower consumption of manual labour and highly technical performances, a higher technical and qualitative level of production, better organization of production and work, improved vocational training of the working personnel.

In the 1986-1987 interval, labour productivity in industry shall be 1.7 times higher than that in 1980 owing to the generalization of technical progress and the organization of production and work over 1983-1985. In the processing industry, labour productivity shall be 1.75-fold higher than that in 1980. To this end, difficult and labour-intensive operations shall be mechanized to a greater extent, modern fabrication technologies shall be applied in relevant units and machinery, equipment and installations updated.

Through a set of measures for the improvement of technological flows, for the optimal organization of workplaces and better use of machinery, equipment and installations, labour productivity in industry shall amount to 680 thousand lei or so per capita in 1990, being over twofold higher than in 1980. In the processing industry, labour productivity will account for more than 700 thousand lei per person in 1990. Consequently, labour productivity in the national industry will reach the level attained in the European developed countries, the target set by the Twelfth Congress and the national conference of the RCP of December 1982 being thus fulfilled.

The programme details the tasks for raising labour productivity in the main branches of the economy as well as the ways and factors of achieving it. The measures for the application of extension of tehcnical progress stipulated by the programme provide for a 52-55 per cent productivity growth rate. To this end, the programme also contains measures for a better organization of production and work as well as for the improvement of vocational training.

As for a better organization of work according to norms, the programme envisages that all categories of personnel in socialist units will carry on their activity according to scientifically substantiated norms and normatives of work (time, production, personel or other types of norms adequate for the work done) set function of the operational parameters of machinery and equipment, of the quantity of work needed, in conditions of superior organization of production and work.

The establishment of norms for work will be a steady process in full accordance with the changes wrought in the structure and technical level of the production means and in the vocational training of manpower, being also an instrument of measuring the work done according to which wages are paid.

The activity of setting norms for work, of continunally reducing labour consumption for the manufacture of products will be carried on in a unitary conception in the national economy as a whole according to the tasks provided for in the pertinent plans as an integral part of the single national plan of socio-economic development.

The action will be continued of extending the norms and normatives of work to all fields of activity so that, until 1987, it should be completed. To this effect, the revision of work norms applied in production shall end until 1985. This action shall continue in the 1986-1990 interval so that the work norms should be in permanent accord with the new technical and technological conditions and the organization of production and work.

PRESS FOCUSES ON NEED TO SAVE ENERGY

AU261505 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 26 Nov 83

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/11/1983 -- Highlighting that the saving of energy is a question of major importance for the national economy, for the development of the whole society, SCINTEIA calls attention to the strict observance in each unit, in each and every economic unit and by each citizen of the programme set in this respect by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and Romanian Government, surveying on a full page the measures which should be taken to carry it through. In its turn, ROMANIA LIBERA emphasizes in an extensive article that the saving of energy is the major problem of the country and that the difficult situation the national grid should overcome requires a 50-percent reduction of the unproductive consumption of electric power and gas.

SPILJAK SENDS MESSAGE TO UN ON PLO

LD291157 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0955 GMT 29 Nov 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak today called on the United Nations and entire international community to invest new efforts in these crucial days for the Palestinian people and do all to finally compel Israel to honour the General Assembly and Security Council decisions. In a message for the U.N. committee on the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, sent on the occasion of November 29, the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people, President Spiljak expressed Yugoslavia's full solidarity with and support of the just struggle of the Palestinians led by the PLO.

President Spiljak also says in the message that the armed attacks on the PLO forces loyal to the legitimate leadership have been received in Yugoslavia with deep concern and regret. These attacks, says Spiljak aim at [word indistinct] the PLO and directly weaken the Palestinian struggle. The Yugoslav president appeals for urgent steps to be made, primarily by the Arab countries, toward halting the fratricide, settling the questions in dispute by political means, renewing the unity of the PLO and preserving its independent and equality-based position in the settling of the Palestinian question.

He recalled the latest action by the nonaligned countries' eight-member committee for Palestine, of which Yugoslavia is a member. Yugoslavia will continue extending full support to the Palestinian people's just struggle for freedom and independence, Spiljak underlines in the message.

KOSOVO LC OFFICIAL ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD292141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Pristina, 29 Nov (TANJUG) -- Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, gave an interview to Pristina television last night, in connection with the republic day, in which he stressed the significance and essence of the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] in laying the foundations of the Yugoslav community -- its federal units, the republics, and provinces.

Asked what he thought, among other things, about the tendencies of interpreting more broadly Article 300 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of restricting individual functions of the provincies, Ilijaz Kurtesi said:

Not only since but also before the 1974 Constitution, we had opponents of the system who tried to denigrate everything that is basic in our Constitution. Hence, also in our present conditions there have been tendencies, in the attempts of the counterrevolution from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, to wreck what is fundamental in our system of full equality of nations and nationalities: equality of the working man and development of relations on a self-managing basis. With all our strength, by making use of all the opportunities existing in Kosovo, and with the support of other nations and nationalities, we have fought and shall fight against such tendencies and against the slogan "Kosovo -- a republic" and against creating an "ethnically pure Kosovo." This is contrary both to our orientations toward the development of full equality of nations and nationalities as well as to man's equal position and to working people's interests.

However, there have also been other tendencies, particularly centralist tendencies, that favor the centralization of functions and that operate from other positions. We shall certainly also face such problems in the future but we must be organized in order to fight successfully against all these various tendencies and phenomena. We must fight to overcome these tendencies because only in this way can we implement the principles I have described [words indistinct] and that are linked with the LCY program. We have also had tendencies concerning joint functions aimed at having these functions expand beyond what has been established, just as there have been tendencies either to minimize or disparage everything that represents joint interests. We have also had some other problems concerning these issues. There are also some tendencies now by individuals or groups that are trying to (?impose) on us things that do not suit us.

We can regulate all the issues concerning relations in the republic, Kurtesi stressed, on the basis of the already established constitutional foundations. It is by jointly [word indistinct] and full commitment of organs and organizations, and not by majority vote, that we can determine all that is necessary. Adopting decisions by majority vote is certainly not in line with the constitutional principles of Yugoslavia and the province or with the principle of equality of the nations and nationalities. In this sense, I believe and hope that with joint commitment of all progressive forces, led by the LC in Serbia, Kosovo, Vojvodina, and other areas of the country, we shall be able to (?resolve) the problems we sometimes face.

Now when we are facing numerous problems and troubles in the stabilization of the economic-political situation in the country, Kurtesi continued, one hears deliberations that (?blame) the foundations of our system. Some forces are trying to change what is basic in our system. Our constitutional system is dynamic and will develop by depending on the development of scioeconomic relations. This means that it can develop only on sound foundations laid down by the present constitution, which had been prepared with the personal involvement of Comrades Tito, Kardelj, and many other revolutionaries. I am deeply convinced that we shall, with all the forces at our disposal and bearing in mind the working class' interests, preserve all these fundamental elements and full equality, which must not be violated under any circumstance because this is the basic intention of the nations and nationalities comprising this Yugoslavia.

ADDITIONAL UNSCHEDULED POWER CUTS IN SERBIA

AU231056 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Because of the grave electric power situation in the power system of Serbia, excluding the provinces, which has arisen because the immediate consumers and the electricity distribution organizations have not adhered to the reduced consumption plans, and because of lower power generation in thermoelectric power stations, additional restrictions in electric power supplies are inevitable in the territory of Serbia in the course of the day. The additional cuts will be applied in various ways in the electricity distribution areas and will last up to 8 hours, in addition to the cuts that are in force.

NEW EARTH SATELLITE STATION COMMISSIONED

AU231659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, has commissioned the Yugoslavia-2 ground satellite station at Prilike, near Ivanjica. This enables telephone-telegraph and television communications with all countries in the world. The celebration was attended by the representatives of federal and republican organs and organizations and Yugoslav collectives, the Japanese ambassador in Belgrade, and representatives of the Nippon Electric Company which has delivered the equipment and carried out the project.

Milorad Mirosavljevic reports:

As of today, the new earth satellite station has taken over the role of the existing Yugoslavija-1 station, which enabled telephone, telegraph, and television communications with the countries of North and South America, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East through satellites in the Atlantic region for 9 years. By the end of the year, reception and transmission amplifiers will be installed on the dish antenna of the old satellite station and it will be directed towards the Indian Ocean with a view to establishing connections with Australia, Japan, China, and other parts of the world.

Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, spoke at the celebration at Prilike.

LEGISLATORS MEET WITH POLAND'S JABLONSKI

LD250024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, November 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Poland are interested in developing bilateral cooperation in all domains, especially in the sphere of the economy. This was stated during a meeting here today (Thursday) between a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by Assembly Vice-President Mirko Popovic, and President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

During discussion of international issues Jablonski underlined the significance of the Movement of Non-alignment in the struggle for peace in the current international situation. The Yugoslav delegation today also met with Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski. The two sides positively assessed the cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the PUWP and stated mutual interest in its furtherance.

The Yugoslav delegation ends its visit to Poland tomorrow.

LCY, SAWPY OFFICIALS MEET CHILEAN SOCIALISTS

LD251120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile, currently in Yugoslavia, visited Belgrade at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. In separate talks held with the delegation by Veljko Milatovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milan Uzelac, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium; and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, full solidarity and support with the struggle of the democratic, progressive and antidictatorship forces in Chile against the Pinochet dictatorship were expressed. Both sides also expressed readiness to develop further the comprehensive relations between the LCY and SAWPY and Chilean socialists.

VESELINOV-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MALI

LD251206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Bamako, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation ended its 4-day visit to Mali today. The LCY delegation visited this friendly and nonaligned country at the invitation of the Mali People's Democratic Union [UDPM].

During the visit to Mali the two delegations, led by Slavko Veselinov, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Provincial Vojvodina LC Committee; and Mohamed Taliri Soumare, member of the Central Executive Bureau, held talks on two occasions. The two delegations exchanged views on current trends in the international workers', communist and other progressive movements in the world in an atmosphere of friendship and openness. At the same time the delegations of the two parties also discussed current international issues. They assessed that the international situation is causing great concern, that it is encumbered by increasingly prodounced confrontation by great powers and blocs and by the use of force and pressures in various parts of the world.

It was noted in particular that the African continent is especially exposed to the dangers of divisions and of intensified pressures on one hand, and of crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states on the other. The two delegations stressed the need to resolve all crisis situations in Africa in line with the basis principles of nonalignment, with the UN Charter and resolutions and with OAU resolutions. In the sphere of bilateral cooperation, the two delegations noted that the fruitful and comprehensive cooperation between Mali and the SFRY to date represents a good basis for further developing and promoting the cooperation, both between the LCY and the UDPM as well as further afield, in the interests of the peoples of the two friendly nonaligned countries and the broader international community.

During the visit to Mali the LCY delegation also visited a number of economic enterprises, where it was acquainted with the results and the difficulties they face in their work and with the experimental results in developing self-management in some collectives.

During the visit to Mali the Yugoslav party delegation also had meetings with the president of the Mali National Assembly and the minister for economic planning and commerce.

In the absence of General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the party and president of the Republic of Mali, the LCY delegation was received by General Amadou Bab Diarra, his deputy and acting premier.

PLANINC RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION HEAD

LD251058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received here today (Thursday) Vice-President of the Central Planning Council of Ethiopia Addis Tedlo, who is heading an Ethiopian delegation currently on a visit to Yugoslavia. During the meeting both sides expressed readiness for the further strengthening of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries, especially in the economic field. It was noted that Yugoslav enterprises may give a major contribution to the implementation of Ethiopia's development plans in the fields of agriculture and power industry.

Earlier, the Ethiopian delegation visited Zagreb and was received by President of the Republican Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Ante Markovic. The delegation also called at two Zagreb-based enterprises, "Geotehnika" and "Rade Koncar", which have business partners in Ethiopia.